

## Essential staff not allowed to travel

AMMAN (G.T.) — The government has announced measures designed to ensure continued services by all sectors for the public in the event of hostilities breaking out in the Gulf region. Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salim Massadeh said that a ban has been imposed on public officials except for members of official Jordanian delegations. Doctors, pharmacists, male and female nurses, workers at bakeries and petrol stations are also banned from travelling abroad without prior permits from the Ministry of Interior, the announcement said. Massadeh has also authorised heads of civil defence committees in the provinces to commandeer means of transport owned by the private or the public sectors as and when needed, to take control of petrol stations in the country in order to organise the sale of oil products in accordance with the country's higher national interest, and to supervise the distribution of food supplies available at whole sale merchants stores to control food distribution to the public if necessary.

Volume 16 Number 4600

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة لمؤسسة الصحافة العربية، الراي



## Special edition on Friday

Due to the outbreak of war in the Gulf early Thursday morning 17-1-1990, there will be a special edition of the Jordan Times on Friday, Jan. 18. The newspaper will be available at bookshops and newsstands throughout the Kingdom.

AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY, JANUARY 17-18, 1991, RAJAB 1-2, 1411

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

# War breaks out in the Gulf

## U.S.-led forces bombard Baghdad and Kuwait

### Iraq fires Scud missiles at Saudi Arabia

THE GULF CRISIS exploded into war early Thursday with the American-led multinational force launching one of the heaviest air attacks in history on Baghdad and Kuwait.

The assault, in a pattern of concentrated raids on apparently predetermined targets in and around Baghdad and Kuwait came 19 hours after a deadline set by the United Nations for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face war.

The Israeli army said that the U.S.-led forces had bombed missiles in Iraq aimed at the Jewish state.

Asked whether the missile sites on Iraq's western border had been attacked, Brigadier-General Zeev Livneh told Israel Television:

"Yes, we know that area has been under attack from the start of the American air attack and we very much hope that the missile system... took a serious hit."

Iraq had threatened to attack Tel Aviv first if war erupted in the Gulf. Israel had threatened to retaliate, although the United States had publicly hoped it would stay out of the war.

The Israeli army immediately

ordered a blanket curfew on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said war appeared inevitable. "As a result of the non-compromising position of Saddam Hussein, military steps will be taken very soon between the Iraqi forces and the forces in the (U.S.-led) coalition," he said.

He also warned again that Israel would respond harshly to any Iraqi attack.

The Israeli government's steps to prepare for war won wide backing in parliament Wednesday, but leftist members caused an uproar when an ultra-rightist legislator called on Israel to expel all Palestinians in event of war.

"The achievements of this war will be the elimination of the Iraqi threat and the evacuation of the West Bank Arabs so that the land of Israel will forever belong to the people of Israel," said legislator Rehavam Zeevi.

Army spokesman Machman Shai denied media reports that Syria, a member of the Arab coalition against Iraq, has beefed up troops along its border with

Israel. "We haven't noticed any change," Shai told reporters.

Syria has warned it would pull out of the U.S.-led partnership, if Israel entered the war.

The defence ministry ordered elementary and secondary schools closed until Sunday.

Mr. Bush said later the coalition would crush what he said were Iraq's chemical and nuclear weapons.

He said he hoped the war would not last long and that casualties would be minimal. He said he had ordered military commanders to prevail as quickly as possible.

Mr. Bush spoke on American television two hours after the attack began.

In Bagdad, television reporters said bombs were falling on the centre of the Iraqi capital.

Earlier, a squadron of U.S. F-15E fighter-bombers took off from the largest U.S. air base in central Saudi Arabia, said Ray Davis, the base's chief maintenance officer.

"This is history in the making," he said.

They took off in pairs. The aircraft were heavily loaded with bombs and underwing fuel tanks for the long trip north. They also were armed with cannon and air-to-air missiles for self-defence.

Earlier, ABC and CNN television reports from Bagdad there were "flashes in the sky" over the city and that it appeared tracer bullets were coming up from the ground.

An ABC correspondent said there were sirens heard in the city.

"Now things have quieted down again and the sirens have subsided," he reported after a few minutes.

A bomb appeared to have scored a direct hit on an oil refinery on the outskirts of the city, causing a heat wave to sweep over its hotel.

They were detected heading for an area around Bahrain and eastern Saudi Arabia but fell short of their targets, Bahraini authorities said.

"Missiles were detected... but they fell short," a spokesman for the Bahrain civil defence directorate told Reuters.

Air raid warnings were sounded in Bahrain in response to the missile warning from military officials around 0100 GMT but the all-clear was sounded soon after.

The British Broadcasting Corporation reported that five Scuds had been fired.

Air raid alerts took place in the kingdom soon after allied aircraft staged the massive attack but both were quickly called off.

A Saudi spokesman said U.S. Secretary of State James Baker obtained Saudi approval for the bombardment in a conversation Wednesday with Prince Bandar Ben Sultan, the Saudi ambassador who was in touch with King Fahd by telephone.

The U.S. Defence Department withheld details until Mr. Bush

spoke, but the plan was well known in advance. General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told restive U.S. troops last month they would not have to wait long past the Jan. 15 deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

Riyadh, the Saudi capital, was quiet, although there were conflicting television reports of an Iraqi Scud missile attack on the kingdom.

Less than three hours after the U.S. jets were launched, reporters in Dhalran, Saudi Arabia, a staging base for the U.S. force, said air raid sirens sounded an alert of a possible Iraqi missile attack. The "all-clear" later sounded with no word of an attack.

As the United States unleashed its air power against Iraq lawmak-

ers said they hoped the conflict would end quickly with few American casualties.

"We can only hope that this military action is swift and successful and that there will be a minimum of American casualties and Saddam Hussein will be wiped from the face of the earth," Sen. Alfonso D'Amato said in a statement shortly after the U.S. attack began.

When news of the first air strikes surfaced, some lawmakers watched on television while others were on the road. Congressional leaders had been notified in advance by President Bush.

THE OUTBREAK of war in the Gulf elicited quick promises of support for the United States from its allies as well as outrage from a longtime foe.

The feeling of saddened resignation expressed by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who had engaged in a frenzied 11-hour effort to avert war, reflected the feelings of many.

"After all my efforts, after all the efforts of so many countries, so many different personalities, how can I tell you, dear friends, that we are now facing a war?" he said.

Cuban President Fidel Castro, long a foe of the United States, was quick to criticise the war as unnecessary. He said it could have been avoided by diplomacy.

"I think the mentality of the Arab countries was not taken into

(Continued on page 5)

## Israelis close off W. Bank, Gaza

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel confined hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in the occupied territories to their homes Wednesday and much of its biggest city, Tel Aviv, looked like it too was under curfew after the Gulf deadline ran out.

Many civilians, heeding Iraq's warning that it would attack Tel Aviv first in a war, kept off the streets. The government ordered school children to stay home.

The army declared the Gaza Strip and most West Bank towns and refugee camps a closed military area to avert Palestinian activities after the 0500 GMT U.N. ultimatum for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

Israeli officials feared pro-Iraqi demonstrations in the occupied territories where more than 1,000 people have been killed in the three-year-old uprising against Israeli rule. Soldiers shot dead three Palestinians and wounded 100 during protests against the killing of three Palestinian leaders in Tunis Monday.

Senior officers in Israel's northern command said on Wednesday the Syrian army was on a very high alert but in their assessment; Syria did not want a war with Israel.

They said however that Israeli involvement in a war with Iraq could lead to confrontations between Syria and Israel.

The Israeli armed forces were on top alert with warplanes flying around the clock.

"According to all the data we are in a war situation even though it is not Israel that determines this dramatic development," Foreign Minister David Levy said on television.

An army spokesman said Israel did not yet need to carry gas masks.

"From what we expect this morning there is no need to take the protective kits, there is no need to open them," he said.

Traffic in Tel Aviv was reduced to a trickle. Some shops and cafes did not even bother to open.

The defence and education ministries announced the closure of all schools in Israel and the occupied territories from Wednesday until after the weekend.

Israel Radio extended broadcasting to 24 hours a day to keep listeners informed of Gulf news.

The German airline Lufthansa cancelled its flights leaving Greece's Olympic Airways as the only foreign carrier coming to Israel Wednesday. Thousands of foreigners have left and airlines have suspended flights, citing soaring insurance costs.

Police and troops were on alert for attempts of Palestinians to disrupt Israeli war preparations. Israel Television said

(Continued on page 3)

## Jordanians glued to radios for news

By Wafa Amr

The Associated Press

AMMAN — News of the outbreak of war spread through the Jordanian capital like wildfire Thursday.

Jordan's state-run radio broadcast a religious programme late into the night and did not mention the attack. But Jordanians heard the news on the BBC, Voice of America or Israeli TV. People telephoned to awaken relatives and friends with the news.

Baghdad Radio went off the air before the attack and the Iraqi News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, continued to transmit but all its reports were hopelessly garbled.

Jordanian officials refused immediate comment on the attack. Information Minister Ibrahim Izzidin, contacted by telephone at his home, said the 25-man cabinet headed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, would meet in the day and will issue a

Turkey says Iraq closed border post

According to the newspaper, Iraq has planted mines along its side of the border.

Arsian said the number of foreigners and Turks who crossed into Turkey from Habur amounted to 70,000 since Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

President Turgut Ozal said in remarks quoted Wednesday Turkey will not allow Iran or Syria to carve up Iraq or let a Kurdish state emerge in northern Iraq from the wreckage of a Gulf war.

"Although Iran has said it will not attack Iraq in the event of a Gulf war, this is not sufficient guarantee for us," the mass-circulation daily Hurriyet quoted Ozal as telling deputies of his ruling Motherland Party.

"We will not allow Iranian and Syrian troops to march into Iraqi territory," he said.

Ozal, who has moved from his official residence to monitor the Gulf crisis from an office in parliament, said there were efforts to set a Kurdish state in northern Iraq.

"We will not allow this. We must be at the (negotiating) table after the war and must be

(Continued on page 3)

Jordan faces pressure to reopen border, page 3

## France commits itself to war to 'free Kuwait'

PARIS (Agencies) — President Francois Mitterrand Wednesday committed the French nation to take part in a military strike against Iraq, saying he had lost all hope that Baghdad would withdraw its troops from Kuwait.

The National Assembly overwhelmingly endorsed the use of military firepower to force Iraq from Kuwait, voting 523-43 in favour of government policy, with two abstentions.

Premier Michel Rocard said French troops would be placed under U.S. command for "pre-determined missions," to liberate Kuwait.

(Continued on page 5)

## Anxiety, gloom and hope against hope among Jordanians

By Ghadeer Taher and P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Anxiety, fear and gloom hung heavily in the air over Jordan Wednesday after the expiry of the U.N. deadline for Iraq to relinquish Kuwait or face war, and many Jordanians appeared to have resigned themselves to accepting and facing whatever came next.

After the expiry of the deadline and little apparent diplomatic activity to resolve the crisis materialised, popular sentiment was subdued as people prepared for war. But there were voices, albeit a few, which expressed the hope that somewhere, somehow, someone would come up with a surprise solution, averting a military conflict.

"We have to accept that fact. But what is worrying me is Israel's intentions: Will (the

## House forms crisis committee

By Abdullah Hassan  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Following increased prospects of war in the Gulf, the Lower House of Parliament Wednesday broke a lively debate over a draft law on unlawful gain to form an emergency committee that would act as the House's coordinating body during the current crisis.

The break was prompted by the prime minister, Mr. Mudar Badran, who protested that he had other urgent business to attend to and sought permission to leave the session.

Deputy Issa Rimawi, from Jerash, delivered a strong speech on behalf of 17 deputies condemning the U.S. and its allies in the Gulf for their "intent to launch aggression on Iraq."

Mr. Rimawi urged the House to cable a message of support to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The House had spent most of

Wednesday session discussing three articles of the 18-article unlawful gain law.

Some deputies, led by the ex-minister of awqaf and religious affairs, Dr. Ali Faqir, wanted article two to include additional phrases that would make the law retroactive. However, after a lengthy debate that motion was defeated.

When discussing article three which lists officials included under the law, Deputy Fakhri Kawaer protested that deputies, mayors and trade union leaders should not be included since they are elected by the people.

The Muslim Brotherhood deputies in the Legal Committee have managed to add an additional phrase — "where did you get this asset from?" — to article one of the law. Five members of the committee, including Chairman Hussein Mujali, recorded reservation against the addition.

When the article was put to vote, (Continued on page 5)

Jordan's airspace in any conflict stemming from the Gulf crisis.

"His Majesty's speech to the country (Tuesday night) was very somber," said Hassan Al Omari, a businessman. "What the King told the country was simple and clear: War is almost here, and there is very little anyone could do to ward it off, and we have to defend ourselves, our country and our dignity."

"Jordan had done whatever it could to resolve the problem through peaceful means, and now there is very little hope. So, we might as well be prepared for all eventualities."

Jordanians were still stocking up on food stuffs, especially bread, tape to seal their windows, flashlights and candles

and bandages for medical emergencies.

Long queues could be seen at many bakeries across the country and supermarkets were still busy selling "essential" items for times of war.

There were some people also trying to get seats on the few flights available to leave the country after war seemed imminent and after many foreign carriers suspended their flights to Amman.

"I really thought the crisis would be resolved politically so we did not want to leave," said a woman buying tickets at a travel agency in Jabal Amman. "But now I believe there will be a war soon and I want to get my children out."

Travel agencies in Amman said there were seats left on

flights out because many of those who were planning to leave left a few weeks back.

One agent said many people are flying to "any destination" then connecting to Europe and the United States.

Many Jordanians said they spent all night Tuesday listening to radios with hope that a final-hour peace initiative would be launched and accepted by all in the countdown to the fateful hour of 0500 GMT (7 a.m. local time).

"My family did not sleep at all," said bleary-eyed George, a studio owner in downtown Amman. "We all stayed up praying for a miracle."

"I am not worried about my personal safety," said

## Text of appeal to Iraq from U.N. chief

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Following is the text of an appeal to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein delivered on Tuesday by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He spoke to journalists and diplomats only six hours before the midnight deadline set by the Security Council for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait or face the possibility of war:

"As 15 January advances, and the world stands poised between peace and war, I most sincerely appeal to President Saddam Hussein to turn the course of events away from catastrophe and towards a new era of justice and harmony based on the principles of the United Nations Charter.

"All of our efforts in this direction will fail unless Iraq can signify its readiness to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, beginning with Resolution 660.

"If this commitment is made, and clear and substantial steps taken to implement these resolutions, a just peace, with all the benefits, will follow. I therefore urge President Saddam Hussein to commence, without delay, the total withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

"Once this process is well under way, I wish to assure him, on the basis of understanding that I have received from governments at the highest level, that neither Iraq nor its forces will be attacked by those arrayed in the international coalition against his country.

"Further, with the commencement of withdrawal, as secretary-general of the United Nations, I would, with the consent of the parties concerned, and the agreement of the Security Council, be prepared immediately to deploy United Nations observers and, if necessary, United Nations Forces to certify the withdrawal and to ensure that hostilities do not erupt on the ground.

"In addition, with compliance of the tenth and final year of my tenure as secretary-general of the United Nations, no cause would give me greater satisfaction than to set the Middle East as a whole on the road to just and lasting peace. And no disappointment would be greater and more tragic than to find the nations of the world engaging in a conflict that none of their peoples want."

## Oman braces itself to become refugee haven

MUSCAT (AP) — Oman has prepared to become a haven for refugees if war triggers a mass exodus from the northern Gulf.

Diplomatic sources said Tuesday there were contingency plans to establish transit camps at staging posts close to the border with the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Refugees then could be escorted along the 350-kilometre route to the capital, processed and flown out of the country, one diplomat said.

"Should there be a mass evacuation from the northern Gulf, the Omanis have got everything well under control and have made provisions for the large numbers of refugees that could well come," said one source, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"They recognise the problems Jordan had and have acted appropriately. I think everyone here understands that the key word at the moment is flexibility," the source said.

Jordan faced massive logistical and financial problems when it was flooded with refugees from Kuwait after the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion.

Diplomatic said Oman also reportedly has increased security along the border.

Oman is the southernmost country among the Gulf littoral

states. It is about 1,000 kilometres away from Iraq and Kuwait.

The British embassy appealed to its resident nationals to offer bedding, food and water to any Britons coming from the northern Gulf in the event of a full-scale evacuation.

A spokesman for the U.S. embassy, who could not be named under embassy rules, said discussions were going on with Omani authorities "about the possibility of U.S. citizens wishing to come south to seek refuge."

Already a trickle of dependents from diplomatic families as well as international companies in the northern Gulf has made its presence felt in Oman. Several hundred displaced Kuwaitis have also made Muscat their home since the Iraqi invasion.

Western embassies have activated warden networks and evacuation plans have been prepared. The United States has an estimated 1,000 Americans reside in Oman.

Foreigners make up about 30 per cent of the population in this country of 1.5 million people.

The British embassy said in a statement to Britons that it continued to believe there was no cause for concern for the safety of the British community in Oman.

It will be cold, cloudy and rainy and winds will be southwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy and there will be a chance of scattered showers of rain. Winds will be northerly fresh and seas rough.

Min./Max. temp. Amman 3/11 Aqaba 7/18 Deserts 2/12 Jordan Valley 8/17

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 13, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 64 per cent, Aqaba 48 per cent.

### PRAYER TIMES

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## Princess Basma stresses role of voluntary work

IRBID (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Wednesday visited Irbid Governorate and inspected voluntary and charitable societies' services in the Irbid and Ramtha areas.

"Social voluntary service is a national responsibility, which should be a continued process under all circumstances," the Princess told a meeting.

"Private sector societies," she said, "form the backbone of voluntary work complementing the Ministry of Social Development and their activities are needed during peace and war alike."

Voluntary services are closely linked to the basic needs of citizens and it is only natural and logical to develop and modify such services in accordance with the changing needs of people," the Princess added.

Princess Basma, chairperson of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF), said the fund was willing to offer assistance to voluntary and charitable societies in Irbid Governorate and Ramtha district to help them

develop programmes and coordinate them with those of sister organisations in the public and private sectors.

The Princess listened to Ramtha Governor Hussein Habashneh and Mayor Fawwaz Al Zoubi presenting the district's needs and took part in a general discussion in intensifying voluntary services and cooperation with the QAF to upgrade services.

Princess Basma later visited Ramtha Municipality and heard the mayor announce the donation of a municipality-owned plot of land on which a social services centre can be set up and announced also that he will bear the cost of the infrastructure needed for the project.

Princess Basma toured women's social development centres and watched civil defence exercises. She later visited a QAF centre and took part in a tree-planting ceremony.

Women present at the celebration declared their readiness to participate in voluntary services, specially during the present difficult circumstances.

## Public reassured of sufficient fuel stocks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Wednesday moved to assure the public of sufficient fuel stocks in Jordan, so as to stem the present rush to gas stations to buy gasoline, kerosene and other oil products.

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Thabet Al Taher said that the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) was working non-stop to produce the needed amounts of oil products and distributing them to the various provinces.

"We would like to assure members of the public that there are sufficient amounts of fuel in Jordan and appeal to the citizens to take every possible precaution to rationalise consumption of all forms of energy under the present circumstances," said the minister in a statement quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has taken all the necessary measures to ensure the continued power supply under all circumstances and in various regions of the Kingdom and has set up a special emergency teams to take charge of the task of repairing any damages and dealing with power failures, Mr. Taher said.

In an earlier statement to the Jordan Times, Taher said that the Kingdom had sufficient supplies of crude oil and oil products and there was no need for panic.

Mr. Taher expressed hope that members of the public will heed the ministry's advice and instructions that are being issued



Hundreds throng the Civil Service Consumer Corporation stores to collect wheat flour Wednesday (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

## People queue to buy food despite assurances

By Nur Sati  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Long queues waiting to buy food stuffs can be seen from the early hours of the morning until late at night despite assurances from the ministry of Supply that Jordan has sufficient commodities for the public.

Mixed reactions were heard from the endless lines of people in different bakeries and supermarkets. "I am buying as much bread as the bakery will allow as a precaution," said Aysha Al Ghawi, at Sufara bakery in Sweifieh. "Maybe the Ministry of Supply runs out of food... I have children," she added, justifying her action.

According to sources at the Ministry of Supply, basic staples such as wheat, sugar, milk, and rice were being supplied by the Jordanian Ports Corporation, said Wednesday that a Maltese cargo vessel laden with 1,116 tonnes of meat and fish docked at Aqaba and that the harbour traffic was normal, with additional amounts of imported food arriving continuously at the port.

Mr. Tal said that he had appealed to shipping agents to maintain their efforts and take measures to ensure the safe arrival of imported products.

The port is now operating with full capacity and is ready to handle goods at any time, said Mr. Tal in his statement to Petra. But, he noted, in light of the developments in the Gulf maritime insurance companies had increased insurance charges on vessels to seven per cent, up from 0.025 per cent. Mr. Tal said that this would no doubt lead to an increase in freight charges which would adversely affect maritime trade in the whole region.

Mr. Tal said that he had a "call" to come to this region and to pray with its people for peace.

Still, a group of men and women "squeezing" their way out of Sufara bakery with

less bags of bread, insisted that "you never know how fast stocks could be depleted in the event of a war."

Other people voiced anger over hoarding. They said people should only buy their daily needs. "It is not a smart policy to allow people to buy as much as they want," said Mustafa Shahbandan in Sweifieh.

"In any case, people should realise that bread is the worst commodity to store because bread would rot as a result of a electricity cutoff," he added.

Owner of Sufara bakery, Marwan Hamawi, said that now they had put a limit on the amounts people could buy; three kilogrammes of bread can be bought daily only and two kilogrammes of "kaek" (Arabic cookies) can be purchased at a time.

"We have tried to tell the people that there is no need to hoard. We have enough in store and we also have a generator," Hamawi explained. He said that in case of war, the bakery would stay open because the employees live nearby.

The Ministry of Supply confirmed that they will provide bakeries with generators in case they are needed. Ministry officials also said that there were more than 40 warehouses throughout the Kingdom sup-

plying various merchants and stores with their needs.

Owner of Auni supermarket, in the first circle area, said that crowds of people came to his store. They buy brown tape, batteries, water and bread as well as macaroni, sardines, juices, biscuits and candles.

"We are allowing people to buy as much as they like because there is enough in stock," Auni Jumaa, (the owner), told the Jordan Times. However he did admit that "we ran out of powdered milk. There is none in town."

In contrast to Auni supermarket, a Jabel Hussein store, said that none was buying out of the usual. "Everything is normal here." But just across the street from the store, many people were queuing for first aid kits.

According to Maher Abu Khass, owner of Sami Pharmacy, "people are stocking up on bandages, cotton, alcohol, iodine, antibiotics, anti-diarrhoea and antispasmodics as well as burn treatments."

Last week, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said that the country had food stocks to last for nine months. "I wonder whether people will begin to realise that hoarding at this time is wrong and needless," said Shabbandan.

## Children attend peace forum

By Serafina Halema  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Peace is much better than war," I want just peace," said two children during a peace forum held at the Haya Cultural Centre for child development Wednesday. The children who gathered to talk about their fears, hopes and dreams shared these moments with an American pastor from Portland, Oregon, Father Don Simmons.

Simmons feels that he had a "call" to come to this region and to pray with its people for peace. "We have got to have peace... children are victims of war," Simmons told the Jordan Times.

He said that children need to be heard. "We always destroy children with war. I hope that the reality and humanity of children can be seen," he said.

"I wanted to bring children together and give them a voice," he said. He added that the idea was born when he met with a Vietnam veteran friend in Frankfurt while flying to Jordan about four days ago. The veteran, Simmons said, was in Iraq where he met with Iraqi children who expressed a desire to meet with American children.

"This left an impact on me,"

Simmons said, adding that the idea had actually materialised two days ago while he was in Jordan.

Simmons said that since the crisis erupted back in August, he has tried to make the voice of reason heard by holding prayers and participating in peace marches and vigils. "I want to seek peace for all of God's children," he said. He also added that he felt that war will not solve anything but will "bring more injustice by killing innocent people," he said.

"I have so many of my pastoral children serving in the Gulf right now. It is not right for them to die or to inflict harm on other people," Simmons said. He also referred to the fact that a majority of the American military force arrayed in the Gulf is made up of minorities.

"Many young black men and women, Hispanics, and poor whites have joined (the military) because they don't have money," Simmons said. He gave an example of a "bright young man" who joined the military so he can continue his education. "In this war children of the poor will die for the rich," he said.

Simmons also referred to American President George

Bush's Christmas message.

"First his message sent out hope, then he turned around and said that he would kick Saddam Hussein's ass, if he does not leave Kuwait. It does not fit. This is a ridiculous message," Simmons said.

During the forum, sponsored by Jordanian mothers and the Haya Cultural Centre for child development, the children honestly talked about their fears, hopes, and dreams. Then they sang a song of peace, stood in a moment of silence, and concluded by holding hands and shouting the word "peace" in different languages. "The children left an impact on me, and I hope George Bush, his senators and congressmen who are talking about this war like it is a grand game would listen," Simmons said.

Simmons, who will leave soon to join the desert peace camp, on the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border, said that he will be working jointly with Jordanian mothers to bring about a similar forum for mothers from different parts of the world in an attempt to bridge the gap of misunderstanding and to plant the seed of peace.

The minister said that most of

## Jordan faces pressure to reopen Al Ruweished

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian officials expect increased pressure on the Kingdom to reopen its border with Iraq following Baghdad's order Wednesday to close its frontier with Turkey.

"Our nightmare of having to cope with another massive wave of people is about to come true," said a senior official commenting on reports from Iraq that the Habur post the Iraqi-Turkish border was closed early Wednesday, shortly after the expiry of the U.N. deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face war.

"As it is we are under pressure from several Asian governments to allow their nationals from the Iraqi side on the number of people expected to come through Al Ruweished border post. Not was any significant progress reported on Jordan's demand that the international community step in and set up a properly organised evacuation system supported with sufficient funds. U.N. officials predict that as many as two million people will try to cross into Jordan in the event of war."

However, the official added, there was no definite intimation from the Iraqi side on the number of people expected to come through Al Ruweished border post. Nor was any significant progress reported on Jordan's demand that the international community step in and set up a properly organised evacuation system supported with sufficient funds. U.N. officials predict that as many as two million people will try to cross into Jordan in the event of war.

Jordan, which spent over \$56 million on evacuees until December but received only \$12 million in reimbursement, closed the Al Ruweished border post last Wednesday saying the Kingdom was unable to cope with any huge wave of people fleeing the potential war theatre in the Gulf. Since then, senior Asian and Arab diplomats have approached the government offering guarantees that the evacuees would not pose a problem for Jordan, either in terms of having to house and feed them or having to pay for their transport.

Several groups of evacuees have been allowed in under this arrangement, which also involves a guarantee by the concerned government or the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) that they would be promptly flown home.

Syrian and Lebanese nationals, who use Jordanian territory for a few hours of transit between Al Ruweished and Ramtha on the northern border

They will be flying out on Jan. 18," he said.

Egyptian Prime Minister Atef

These trucks were bought during the Iran-Iraq war to cater for Iraqi

market.

Jordanian trucks, the minister said, transported 40 million tonnes of Jordanian goods in 1989 and 1990. Transit goods, however, declined from nine million tonnes in 1989 to 3.6 million tonnes in 1990, the minister revealed.

He said the current plight of this fleet has been compounded by its dependence on the transport of goods to Iraq and the Gulf. The old age of the fleet and its reliance primarily on exports and imports through Aqaba.

These problems, the minister said, were made even worse by the sharp increase in the price of spare parts as a result of the devaluation of the Jordanian dinar.

A law passed early in January restricting truck loads in order to minimise their adverse effect on roads would lower fleet capacity by 43 per cent, the minister said.

## Israel

(Continued from page 1)

Tuesday, night police had contingency instructions allowing them more freedom to open fire if a state of emergency was declared.

"The new orders allow fire not only where there is immediate danger of life but in case of any attempt to interfere with civil defence preparations or army movements," the television's police reporter said.

Under order from the supreme court to distribute gas masks to Palestinians, the army continued to give most masks to employees of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied territories. So far, it has only about 170,000 masks for the 1.7 million Palestinians.

The court Monday rejected army arguments that the Palestinians were an unlikely target for Iraq and said that as the occupying power, Israel was obligated to protect the territories.

An army spokesman also warned the Palestinians on Israel TV's Arabic-language broadcast.

"We are making a very clear announcement to the residents

of the (occupied) territories: Don't do anything that might be seen as supportive of Iraq. If you undertake such exceptional actions now, Israel's reaction will be harsh," he said.

Meanwhile, Arab reports and Israel Radio said a 15-year-old boy from the West Bank town of Hebron, Mohammad Abu Sineh, died Wednesday of a gunshot wound to the head suffered Tuesday in a clash with Israeli troops.

In the West Bank village of Qusin, residents Wednesday found the body of village leader Hussein Abed Rabo who was stabbed to death after being kidnapped from his home Sunday. Rabo was suspected of being a gunner in a clash with Israeli troops.

Turkey, which is the only member of the NATO Western alliance to share a frontier with Iraq.

The United States already has 48 warplanes there and NATO has sent a further 42 planes of a rapid reaction force from Germany, Belgium and Italy.

Turkey has asked for 48 additional American planes. The United States and the Netherlands are bringing in advanced Patriot air defence missile systems. The United States, Britain, Norway and Denmark were also supplying Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, a Western source said.

Western sources in Ankara say Turkey itself now has 120,000 to 140,000 troops near the Iraqi border, compared to 65,000 deployed there before Aug. 7.

forceful in the decisions to be taken in the region," he added.

Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut said Tuesday Turkey did not covet anyone's territory. "We are not opening a second front... We do not want the

travellers arriving from Baghdad said there was a big movement of Egyptian nationals towards Al Ruweished, but could not estimate their number.

Another big community in Iraq is Sudanese with an estimated total of around 90,000. There has been a steady flow of Sudanese through Jordan since October.

Sedki said earlier this week that Jordan had agreed to a request from Cairo to facilitate the transit of Egyptian nationals from Iraq and Kuwait in the event of war. A senior Jordanian official confirmed that such a request was made and Amman had agreed to it.

Egyptians form the bulk of the expatriate community in Iraq, with around one million still remaining there after the evacuation of close to half a million since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Some of them serve in the Iraqi army and many have married Iraqi women and settled down there.

Another big community in Iraq is Indians, Pakistanis, Filipinos, Bangladeshis and Sri Lankans — has already left. Diplomatic sources estimate the remaining Asians at around 50,000 to 60,000.

Most of the Asians have opted to stay on and take their chances if war erupts, according to the sources. But, said one source, "quite a few might decide to leave when the first shot is fired, now that war looks imminent."

Another 2,500 Vietnamese remain in Iraq awaiting IOM arrangements for homeward flights.

Diplomats said the situation could turn really serious if any big number of Asian evacuees arrived in Jordan to catch flights home, since it would be difficult to charter flights.

Jordan has set up facilities to accommodate around 50,000 people in tent camps in the desert, but operating the camps poses a major problem because of lack of funds.

An appeal issued by the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO) has raised at least \$41 million — \$38 million from the Japanese government and \$3 million from the U.S. UNDRO estimates that the total cost of evacuating the entire foreign population in Iraq and Kuwait could cost as much as \$175 million.

In a dispatch late Wednesday, Reuters quoted a senior official as saying that about 20,000 people were waiting on the Iraqi side of the border for clearance to enter Jordan. The figure could not be immediately confirmed.

## Transport suffers due to crisis

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan's transport sector suffered extensively in 1990 to the Gulf crisis and Saudi restrictions on Jordanian trucks bound for the Gulf. Minister of Transport and Communications Jamal Sarairah told the Lower House of Parliament Wednesday.

"Some Arab countries bar our trucks from entering their territories and some empty them at the borders," Sarairah said, without naming Saudi authorities.

The minister said Jordanians owned 14,498 transport trucks that include refrigerator trucks and oil tankers. Except for 534 owned by the Jordanian-Iraq Land Transport Company and 364 owned by the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company, most of the trucks are owned by individuals.

The minister said

# Jordan Times

# WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

Jan. 17, 1991 A

## Amado paints 'tamed' street art



Clara Amado

By Maha Addad

Special To The Jordan Times

AMMAN—Imagine taming a lion and making it an indoor pet. This is what Spanish-born Clara Amado has done with art.

In her solo exhibition which opened on Jan. 8 at the Spanish Cultural Centre, Amado is displaying art that is best described as refined, framed graffiti or "tamed" street art.

About 40 paintings are being shown which are so unique in their style that they make this exhibition one of the most unusual displays of abstract paintings.

For example, there is a painting of different shapes that are non-representational but somehow give the impression the shapes are moving. Amado achieves this by drawing soft contours and curves in every frame. These shapes are almost life-like compared to the sharp edged figures Amado includes in each frame to balance her themes.

In another painting there is an image that is shaped like a cave. The image is dark and mysterious and draws the attention to what could be a crevice in a rock.

The fact remains however that the painting of the cave is not that at all, because the artist does not draw existing objects. Amado admits that she is inspired by images drawn accidentally or intentionally on walls. She interprets these images and makes them into an entire art piece.

"I can be inspired by something like this," Amado said pointing to a dirt mark on the gallery's curtain. "And I can turn it into something like this," she continued pointing to a fantastic painting.

The painting she pointed at is one of the most powerful paintings in the gallery. It has surprising features. The first

is a graffiti-like painting in pastel hues and is in deep contrast with the harsh reds and blacks characteristic to graffiti. The second surprising factor is that the painting contains images that are not related to each other in any possible way, yet the shapes within that frame give the impression of harmony.

Amado does not respect the rules of perspective in her works. The images she creates are usually shaded in such a way that they appear three dimensional but they have no shadows. The absence of shadows is unusual considering that there is a source of light in all the paintings.

There is a reason for that light source though. One must remind oneself that the ideas of all Amado's paintings are graffiti. This means that street lights shine on these images, but can not create shadows. Amado has captured that street light within her paintings in such an original way that it gives her work a dramatic angle.

The paintings are executed in powder paint combined with special glue on canvas. The colours Amado mixes are also inspired by her surroundings. "I love the colours of nature that I see in Jordan. They are very vivid so I do my best to replicate them," Amado said. "I don't ever remember seeing natural hues this beautiful anywhere in Europe."

Amado's trademark which appears in all her paintings is an arrow. One or more arrows are drawn in every theme. Some arrows point outwards while others point to the centre of attraction or the focal point of the theme. The arrows usually in bright crimson are a sign of continuation. "I like to indicate that there will always be a continuation to my work," Amado explained.

Amado studied art in Barcelona, Spain, and has exhibited her works in 17 galleries. This is Amado's third solo exhibition and it will continue until Jan. 24.

## 2nd legal donation of Picasso's works enriches French museums

By Pascale Teinac

PARIS.—For the second time in ten years or so, the French public art collections have been enriched by a magnificent series of works by the most prolific art genius of the 20th century — Pablo Picasso.

Once again, it is thanks to the process of legal donation which enables heirs to give up their inheritance tax by giving works of art to the state that these four hundred or so works (47 paintings, 2 sculptures, 40 drawings, 247 engravings and lithographs, 19 ceramics and 24 sketchbooks) go to museums.

Picasso, who died on April 8, 1973, had left thousands of works scattered throughout his various houses. The works were shared out among his heirs. The first legal donation, offered by his heirs, had made it possible to create the Picasso Museum in Paris in 1985.

Jacqueline, the painter's last wife, who had been a source of inspiration in the

last twenty years of his life, killed herself thirteen years later, on Oct. 15, 1986. The Picassos of "his second" donation are from among those Jacqueline had chosen to keep after her death, and which her daughter Catherine Hutin-Blay, 21, cited in turn.

This is how the French museums, which did not have a single portrait of Jacqueline, finally managed to get one. Picasso, who had met her in Vallauris, in the south of France, in 1954, had made numerous portraits of her (70 in 1961 alone, the year they got married), which Jacqueline had naturally kept. Her daughter only agreed to part with one of these portraits, but it is one of the most beautiful.

Jacqueline is squatting in one of her favourite positions, with her hands crossed around her raised knees, with her head held high and her almond-shaped eyes gazing straight ahead. At the entrance to the exhibition, in

post-war years, is also there, sitting in an armchair, full of curves and roundness.

The very beautiful drawings and prints, including the Degas in the Tellier House series, show the variety of the painter's inspiration and his technical skill. But for art historians, the highlight of the donation are the 24 sketchbooks, including six never seen before. With their 1,100 sheets, they are a moving witness of "the creative process which went on uninterrupted for eighty years."

This big donation is completed by two important sculptures, (a man's head in beech, inspired by Iberian sculpture, and a Reaper in whom André Malraux saw the representation of death, with its scythe), together with 19 ceramics. The collection also includes a superb collage by Georges Braque, Picasso's partner in Cubism, called The Guitar (statue of fife), but better known by the name of Tivoli Cinema — L'Actualité En France.



A portrait of Jacqueline by Pablo Picasso donated to the French museum

## Slovene artists export Marxism to the West

By Tony Smith  
The Associated Press

LIJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia.—Emerging from semi-legality, Slovenia's artists spoofed late communist leader Josip Broz Tito with a Nazi poster. Now they are getting rich exporting Marx and totalitarianism to the West.

A new exhibition of 28 paintings called "Kapital," after Karl Marx's critique of capitalism, mixes Communist Red Stars with German and Slavic folkloric symbols. It opened in Pittsburgh on Jan. 5 before moving to San Francisco, New York and Chicago.

All paintings are signed Irwin-Lajblich, two of three core groups creating works under the banner Neue Slovensche Kunst, German for New Slovene Art. The movement unites painting, drama, music, design and philosophy in Slovenia, Yugoslavia's richest and most Western-oriented republic.



Crosses, red stars, and slavons in the German and Slovene languages were repeated motifs in the works previewed at a Ljubljana gallery.

"It is a misconception to say we are political. We're not, we're artists," said one of the Irwin Group, who asked not to be identified to protect the collective's identity. One of the artists said

there was no particular reason to give the group the name that it has.

The group's painters claim their glorification of tradition — or retrogradism — makes them as iconoclastic as Soviet avant-garde painters or West Europe's earlier 20th century futurists.

The mélange of images mirrors the political and cultural history of Slovenia, a tiny Yugoslav region of two million people that shares a northern Alpine border with Austria.

Slovenes, often tall, blond and blue-eyed, once belonged to Austria's multi-national Roman Catholic Hapsburg Empire and still have an ambivalent relationship with their Germanic neighbours.

They joined the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1918 that became a Communist federation during World War II.

"We are crossed — Germans physically, but Slavs in

spirit," said the artist. "For years (Slovenia) has been culturally in the West but politically in the East — that gave us a sort of creative schizophrenia."

The paintings bear no personal signatures. Each artist submits individual work to the collective in true Socialist spirit. Irwin's manifesto says every submission can be changed or redone by other members.

Many of Irwin's images are shared with Laiblich and Red Pilot — the movement's musical and theatrical arms. The collectives were started by groups in Trbovje, a mining town of 20,000, 60 kilometers east of Ljubljana.

All three groups gained cult status while underground but went on to win widespread acclaim after surfacing in the mid-1980s.

Laiblich, the German name of Ljubljana, made its Western break with the "occupied Europe tour 1983." They notched up com-

mercial success with albums including tongue-in-cheek cover versions of the Beatles' Let It Be and Gustav Holst's The Planets.

On stage in military uniforms and playing loud, synthesised, often German march music, they echo Irwin's visual chronicles of political dictatorship.

"Our chief aim is to produce a shocking psychological effect," said Peter Mlakar, who is allowed to be named because he's the Neue Slovensche Kunst's chief ideologist.

"On the surface our work looks dark, evil, totalitarian ... but our ... highest value is absolute love."

The movement embarrasses Yugoslavia's orthodox Communist authorities in 1987 by revamping a propaganda poster from Hitler's Third Reich — swapping Swastikas for red stars — and submitting it to a jury selecting a poster to commemorate Tito's birthday.

A small painting at the Kapital preview cost between \$4,000 and \$6,000, larger canvases at least \$10,000. The group accepts only hard currency as payment.

"If you want international success, you have to be commercial, we have no hangups about that," said a Laiblich member.

## Last Request

By E. Yaghi

NADENE didn't look like a heroine. She didn't even look like she possessed a strong personality. She hadn't much courage nor did she own a drop of malice. She was slight of figure and her hazel eyes were enchanting and soothing, her face comforting and attractive. But she certainly did not fit the part of a typical heroine.

What makes then, a man, woman or even a child a hero? True, at that certain moment that demands courage, adrenaline is thrown into the bloodstream in increased amounts, pushing a person to the limits of physical and/or mental capacity. But what sort of outside factors force an ordinary kind of person to dare the impossible?

As a young girl, Nadene had been timid and gentle. Her older brothers exercised their authority over her and she accepted any abuses with only a shrug or smile and went about her work. She was compassionate to her younger brothers and sisters and was never known to speak a cruel word to anyone.

The obedient daughter and sister went on to become an obedient wife and had four handsome boys who symbolised her purpose of existence. Her sons grew older and then the infatuation began. One black night, Nadene's husband left without a word of good-bye and stole away to join a guerrilla group. Later, Nadene received word that he had been captured and was enmeshed in a dreaded underground Israeli prison. She never heard from him again and spent many silent nights fretting and wondering if he was even alive. She was forced to face life without a husband and a father to guide her growing boys. To add to her heavy burden, two of her younger sons were killed by rubber bullets as they threw rocks at heavily armed Israeli soldiers. She now had only two out of her five males left. The meaning of courage had become branded in her heart.

One day, while she was sitting in her parents' house with her father, she said, "Baba do you remember the time during an Israeli search when I was so afraid of the soldiers that I hid in the chicken coop?" She smiled faintly and waited for his reaction.

"Yes, how could I forget, you were still a teenager then and tried to crawl yourself into a place that a smaller child would not have thought of fitting. No one would have believed it possible that you could be there, but when we went looking for you, that's where we found you." He broke out in laughter and his gray eyes twinkled. She bathed in his mirth and for a few minutes they both forgot the present. But soon she remembered her missing husband and her two dead sons and her laughter died too.

Her father's warm eyes seemed to look deep into hers and penetrate her heart to learn her feelings. "Nadene, why don't you stay with us for a while? It would do you good. We'd love to have you and the boys with us for a change. You look so thin, so empty."

Her countenance grew pensive and she searched his eyes for reassurance and replied, "perhaps, I will, Baba. Yes, I think that's a good idea. Maybe you could convince your grandsons to stay off the street and give me a break."

She returned to her sad home and packed some belongings, gathered her two sons and returned to her father's house where she found temporary peace and contentment. She began to wonder how she could bear to go back to her desolate house.

A week passed. Nadene sat in the kitchen with her mother. They were both sniffling "cousa" when Latife, the younger of her two surviving sons stumbled into the doorway. Blood poured from his nose and his head was badly bruised. His eyes were almost swollen shut. Nadene dispensed with which saw him and her stomach turned. Her heart beat with painful throb. Her body shook and she grew hysterical. Latife pleaded with, "mother, please, it's nothing! I'm all right, but the Jews took Hussein!"

Nadene's scream pierced the air. Great tears rolled down her stricken face and she became paralysed with fear. Her elderly mother grabbed the boy's arm and sat him down. She went to get some cotton and alcohol to clean his wounds. Nadene didn't hear her comforting words, "you'll be OK soon. You'll have some more scars to add to those you already have. Something else to brag about to your friends." His mother's face remained frozen and unresponsive as the grandmother continued, "I'll send for a doctor to come and see your mother. I think she's in shock. Tell me about your brother Hussein. What happened to him?"

"We were burning some tyres and throwing rocks at the troops. Then a soldier caught me and started beating me with his rifle butt and kicked me hard with his boots. He hit me so much I stopped knowing what is going on, but some of the Shebab came after him with Hussein and he let go of me. I ran away with my rescuers and each of us hid in a different house. They didn't find me, but later some of the guys with us said that the soldiers found Hussein and took him prisoner. They last saw him in a police van. When it was safe, I came back here."

Nadene's tears continued to roll down her pale cheeks, but her eyes saw nothing and she responded to no one. The doctor came and gave her frozen form a sedative and as fast she slept fitfully. Not much later, she got up, moaned and ranted and began to pace back and forth like a caged animal. As daylight slowly formed, she returned to a statue-like state. For days, no word came concerning her son. Her eyes grew hollow. Her thin body grew thinner and she became like a wild lioness whose cub was endangered. She couldn't look at Latife's swollen eyes and bruised body. Anger glinted in her eyes replacing the softness that once had shone there. A harsh mask covered her benevolent face and her lips taunted into thin lines.

At last, one cold winter morning, she put on her only tunic and a faded decorated head covering and slipped out of her father's house. Purple storm clouds gathered over her village and strong winds seemed to push them to some other destination. A white pigeon beat the sky with the pumping of its wings on a solo flight. A hawk swept the area searching for food and the white pigeon disappeared in flight. The air was misty and apparently emphasised with the mist in Nadene's eyes. She swallowed an icy breath, set her head straight and briskly walked down the dusty street. Eventually, she caught sight of her target. She touched the cold sharp metal huddled inside her tunic and moved on hypnotically.

She focused on her target and three soldiers who stood nonchalantly talking and laughing. They had noticed her but she wasn't a threat. Their backs were turned as they searched the street for trouble. Quietly, as a cat ready to stalk its prey, she stole up behind the armed men, tearing her dagger from its place and quickly plunged it into the back of one soldier. He yelled. With an unknown strength, she withdrew the dagger and struck the soldier beside him before he could really grasp what was happening. The blood of the two soldiers penetrated their uniforms and they fell to the ground while the frantic woman approached yet the third soldier who fought her dagger hand. A shot rang through the confusion and struck the crazed woman in her head. She collapsed in death. Her crimson dagger quivered and lay beside her in stunned silence.

Somehow Nadene had reached down and found the courage she never had to strike out as few would dare. The gentle doe who was maddened by the deaths of her menfolk and the imprisonment of her son and husband ceased to suffer. She was buried a martyr in her blood-soaked clothing. Now she lives a new free life for martyrs never die but live forever somewhere where there is no fear, hate or evil. Somewhere over the rainbow in the land of heaven.

When Nadene died, she ascended to heaven and appeared as a torch and met her Great Creator and stood under His throne. She was asked, "what is your last request?"

Nadene answered, "I have no request. I am satisfied with what I have."

She was asked a second and a third time the same question so Nadene bravely replied as a true heroine, "my only and last request is to go back to earth and fight and die again so I can be a martyr again and again!"

## It's Just a cold

By Maha Addasi

It has been a while since I caught a cold. Thank God. But seeing so many Rudolph-nosed people out there miserably nursing themselves back to health I can't help but comment on it.

Let me see if my memory serves me correctly as I go through the different stages of catching and "surviving" a cold. Correct me if I'm wrong.

Before you left the house, the other day, you were told that you should bundle up from the cold. But the weatherman has called wolf so many times this year. Every time he said cloudy skies a new record for clearest sky in the year was set. So you went out without your coat, got cold and perhaps wet, and you got a scratchy throat, but you still don't want to admit that this could be a sign of a cold. You are at the denial stage. You know that if you give out the slightest cough now you would hear something like this:

"I told you you'll catch cold, but you never listen," they say.

"Who, me catching cold. Naah," you say, hoping that the scratchiness will disappear when you drink water. Am I right so far?

Generally, you're feeling fine, but the next day when the birds are chirping cheerfully, you can barely croak, blinking takes too much energy, breathing is too much of an ordeal, but definitely a must, and swallowing is out of the question. And to add insult to injury someone comes into your room to see why you're late getting up and seeing why says, "we told you so, we told you so."

You're down now, and you're too weak to retaliate but you manage to signal that you want the heating to be increased. Suddenly, "high" is not warm enough. You want the heating to be way past "high" to "cook," and then again you're not sure whether that would be warm enough either!

They bring you some extra blankets and start to feel sorry for you when they hear your teeth chattering, but the whole effect is lost when they say:

"You poor soul, you look terrible. If only you would listen to us, things like that wouldn't happen to you."

The second day you start to feel a tad better. You can think straighter. Next time you're going to be more careful. At the first sign of a soar throat you're going to dose up on Vitamin C.

Promises, promises. If I remember right, that was what you said every time you've had a cold but you've never acted upon it.

Now that you're in the middle of the mess though you want some form of remedy. Your nose is running non-stop, but it's also blocked. Your throat feels like there are a couple of bricks stuck in it. And you're sneezing and coughing simultaneously. You decide that visiting the physician may be the answer. (That is of course if you aren't a physician yourself, in which case you stay home because you know the whole diagnosis).

"Don't worry," says the doctor. "It's just the common cold."



The words "Common cold," you can live, but the word "just" you can't.

"Excuse me," you say through your stuffy nose, "just a cold!"

Here you are feeling like you need a 24-hour drip of nasal drops attached to your nose, to keep it unclogged. Alongside another drip pouring a continuous stream of lemonade down your throat so that you don't feel like a whole section of your neck requires amputation, out of mercy. Your eyes are watering nonstop. You're sneezing your lungs out. All combined making you look like an old sock, and the diagnosis is: Just a common cold.

The truth is that nothing can be done to get rid of the cold. Scientists are so advanced in their work, they are splicing genes but they can not find a cure for the more than 200 different viruses that cause "the cold." An old saying comes to mind. Treat a cold and it will last a week. Leave it untreated it will linger for seven days. After these seven days, when all the dry skin around your nose is gone you start to forget how awful it was to have a cold. You forget all the promises you made to yourself about taking precautions against the cold weather. Days come and go and a year later your throat gets scratchy and you give out a small cough. Once again human nature takes the best of you.

"You're catching a cold," they say.

"Who me, catching a cold. Naah."

## Weekend Crossword

## BUNDLE UP

By Don Johnson

**ACROSS**  
 1 Hail to the call  
 2 Weaver's bobbin  
 3 Diff' here old  
 4 Clew  
 5 Bows up  
 6 — up (abated)  
 7 Tired  
 8 Dallas school letters  
 9 Military school letters  
 10 Together  
 11 Force  
 12 Alice in India  
 13 Alice's queen  
 14 Most melancholy  
 15 Bring up  
 16 Letters for  
 17 Singer Marvin  
 20 More infatuated  
 21 Woman  
 22 Father  
 23 Small  
 24 Spaghetti  
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## Yves Montand — The Magnificent

By Pierre-Albert Lambert

**PARIS** — We no longer heard much about Yves Montand. At the age of 69, he was enjoying the joys of fatherhood with his young wife, Carole, and Valentin, 15 months old. But now he is back in the news in full force. He is busy making a film by Jacques Deray, in which he plays a counter-espionage leader grappling with a shady affair, and he is preparing a one-man-show which will take him to several capitals. He is, above all, busy bringing out a monumental biography, full of revelations: "Tu vois, je n'ai pas oublié" (You see, I haven't forgotten), signed by two Paris journalists.

In it, Montand tells the story of an immigrant's son who began by working in a factory in Marseilles in the 30s and who was to end up triumphantly on the stage at the New York Metropolitan Opera. He was to be received by Khrushchev in the Kremlin and by Kennedy at the

*White House*, and loved by three women: Edith Piaf, Simone Signoret, and Marilyn Monroe.

Ivo Livi, by his real name, was born in Tuscany in 1921. His father, a Communist militant, fled fascism, when the child was two years old, to find refuge with his family, in France. They were hard years for these poor, uprooted Italians, who lived off polenta more often than chops.

From the age of 12, Ivo had all kinds of jobs: as a metallurgical apprentice, a deliveryman and a hairdresser's assistant. But his vocation was on the stage. He loved clowning about, imitating Donald Duck and the fashionable singers of the time, Chevalier and Trenet. At the age of 17, he made his stage débüt in Marseilles where the slightly awkward beginner was booed by the unruly crowd.

In 1944, he performed the curtain-raisers in the Paris music-halls. His path crossed that of Edith Piaf, when she

was at the height of her fame. Edith, who was fond of "good-looking guys," was interested in the beginner with his athletic build and she chaperoned him. "She was my first real love," he was to say. "She was somebody who made you believe that you were God, and that you were irreplaceable... And then she went and replaced you."

Yves Montand's name, which he had, by now, adopted, got bigger on the posters. He was 25 and he sang about life as it was, funny and bitter at the same time. He was a perfectionist and continually tried to improve on his turns, which he prepared with the conscientiousness and rigour of a boxer training for a fight.

In 1943, he made his screen débüt in Marcel Carné's *Les Portes de la Nuit*. The rôle was the opposite of his character. It was a failure. The only thing to remain was the tune of Prévert and Kosma's *Autumn Leaves*, which headed the international hit-parade for a long time.

Montand went back on stage. Alone on the stage for two hours, he managed to have a full house for six months in a row. He met the actress Simone Signoret, the admirable "Casque d'Or" in Jacques Becker's film of that name. She was to be the great love of his life. They were to live together for 43 years. He acted with her in Arthur Miller's *Witches of Salem*, first on the stage and then in a film. Hollywood became interested in him, but he was a persona non grata across the Atlantic. He had signed the Stockholm appeal against the atom bomb and his political commitment put him on the side of the Communists. He took part in all events in favour of human rights.

Montand has a long list of successes on the screen, ever since Clouzot's *Wages Of Fear* established his reputation for good, in 1953. *Z* by Costa-Gavras (1968) and then *The Avowal* (1969) by the same director were important events in the film world. In the latter work, the

actor identifies completely with Arthur London, the tormented character racked with pain. The film was all the more widely spoken of, as Montand had noisily broken off with the Communists.

Another director, Claude Sautet, offered him *Raimond* style parts in films such as *César et Rosalie* (1972), which combine a blend of emotion and humour. Another interesting film is *Tout Feu, Tout Flamme*, by J.P. Rappeneau (1982), in which he plays a lively couple with Isabelle Adjani. Then there is his rôle as Papet, in *Claude Berri's Jean De Florette* (1986) in which he portrays one of Pagnol's larger-than-life characters.

In 1960, America finally gave him a warm welcome. He filmed *The Millionaire* with Marilyn Monroe. A burst of passion united the couple for a six-month-long affair. "The Marilyn I knew was nothing like the unbalanced girl described by some," he said. "She was an exceptional being, inhabited

by an inner light."

Back in Paris, Montand returned to Simone, who never got over no longer being the superb "Casque d'Or." Her fine talent did not bring her out of her nostalgia. She allowed herself to slide down the slope of self-destruction, with the demon alcohol, a drama Montand witnessed but was powerless to do anything about.

Recently, the actor has started off in a new direction with two television programmes, one of which was devoted to the economic crisis. On that occasion, he was attributed with political ambitions (which he appears to have given up since).

According to an opinion poll, numerous French people would like to see him stand for president. After all, Ronald Reagan was a former actor! "Yes," Montand replied, "But he was a bad actor... for me, there is no reason to change my job." Was he sincere? — *L'Actualité En France*.



Yves Montand

## Pina Bausch stages new version of Gluck's Iphigenie

By Helmut Scheier

**PINA** Bausch's Wuppertal dance theatre is usually associated with a type of drama consisting of "plays."

A "play" by Pina Bausch" questions the behavioural patterns of modern man in his everyday experiential world, concentrating on aspects of social psychology.

In formal terms, it is presented as a collage: there is a montage of theatrical and often heterogeneous material, employing forms of expression from all-categories of the dramatic arts:

Key motifs are alienation and isolation, communication barriers, the battle of the sexes, social convention and rituals.

The main forms of presentation are demonstrative gestures, alienation techniques and generally droll comic effects.

Pina Bausch apparently views collage as the best form of expression.

The fact that she has exclusively used this mode of presentation since 1976 does not mean that she rules out the use of any other form.

She still occasionally includes plays from the first half of the 1970s in her programme.

It comes as no surprise, therefore, that Pina Bausch is now including a play first

performed 16 years ago, on April 21, 1974: Christoph Willibald Gluck's *Iphigenie auf Tauris*, choreographed as a pure dance opera, according to the Vienna version of 1781.

The soloist singers and the choir are placed in the front side-lodge of the circles; the stage is free for the barefoot-dancing company.

Pina Bausch has slightly rearranged the score. There have been cuts in the recitations and the ballet number has been dropped altogether.

*Aras* and ensemble passages remain untouched. Structurally, the decisive aspect is not a series of numbers anyway, but the division into scenes.

How does Pina Bausch choreograph the original score?

She strictly abides by her motto, "I never try to illustrate music. You don't choreograph the music itself. You're only allowed to dance to something once you've found out why it exists."

*Iphigenie auf Tauris* centres on the dramatic emotions of persons who experience their existence on the verge of death, threatened by the inevitability of atonement.

They are all doomed. *Iphigenie*, *Orestes*, *Pylades* and *Thoas*.

The choreography uses the means of modern dance to

respond to the feelings of despair, sorrow, love, hate and the readiness to make a sacrifice.

The steady flow of movement predominates, interrupted now and again by intense exaltations.

Pina Bausch's interpretation of the ancient myth is anti-classical, strives to return to the archaic, and is as rugged as the stage which is divided into several sectors in the second and third acts.

The ground falls away when Orestes considers matricide; the courageous struggle over sacrificial death between Orestes and Pylades takes place on the edge of a crater-like pit.

The sacrificial ritual in the fourth act, during which Orestes is prepared for death, but which is prevented by Diana as the *deus ex machina*, is impressive.

The most astounding feature of the re-performance was the impression of a powerful and vivid language of movement, which leads contemporaneity to the ancient subject matter.

Malou Airando is just as brilliant as *Iphigenie* as she was 16 years ago. A born tragedian who captivates the audience.

*Dominique Mercy* (*Orestes*) and *Ed Kortlandt* (*Pylades*) are not quite as nimble as they were 16 years

ago, but this is offset by their greater power of expression today; they can certainly match Lutz Förster's famous *Thoas*.

Peter Gölke at the mixing desk ensures the harmony of music and dance.

One question, of course, is why Pina Bausch has fallen back on a play she performed in the second year of her Wuppertal period.

The subject matter of her collage elements is not quite as relevant to our everyday world today.

The transposition into the film medium, in the form of *Die Klage der Kaiserin*, also fails to provide a perspective for the future.

By bringing *Iphigenie* and *Tauris* back onto the stage after one and a half decades Pina Bausch has at least shown that the contemporary relevance of a play's content does not necessarily depend on the fashionable montage technique; and that significant music, even if left "undamaged," can still retain its topicality.

Finally, modern dance in the traditional interpretation of the term attests a relevant structural quality.

One can only hope that Pina Bausch will prove this to the amazement or annoyance of her uncritical epigones by presenting new plays — *Nürnberger Nachrichten*.

## Lloyd makes fresh start after 60s burnout

By Christopher Burns  
The Associated Press

"I wanted to be expressing those frictions, this thing where you get in between the cracks," he says.

Parker died at the age of 34 in 1955 after years of drug abuse. Lloyd says, "gosh, you need some kind of relief from this jackhammer society."

Lloyd acknowledged that he experimented with drugs — "I did research in that manner" — but only during the 60s.

After playing with blues greats including Howlin' Wolf and B.B. King in the '50s, Lloyd went to Los Angeles and got a Master's in music at the university of southern California. There, he studied under the late Bartok expert Halsey Stevens, and by night played the club circuit with Ornette Coleman, Don Cherry and others.

In 1960, at age 21, Lloyd joined Chico Hamilton's group, and played with Julian "Cannonball" Adderley in 1964. The next year he formed his own quartet with Keith Jarrett on piano, Cecil McBee on bass and Jack DeJohnette on drums.

Their record was one of the first jazz records to sell one million copies, and along with the Montreux jazz and other festivals the quartet also played on the same stage as Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin and Jefferson Airplane.

Lloyd says members of his new quartet were teen fans in the '60s. Jarrett's influence on pianist Bobo Stenson is very apparent. Palme Danielsson is on bass and Jon Christensen on drums.

1969, Lloyd was exhausted from 10 years of touring and devastated by the death of his mother the same year.

"I was so-called 'successful' but my spirit wasn't happy," he says, and he didn't want to "die in beer taverns."

He left New York and moved to California's Malibu and Big Sur, studied eastern religions and was introduced to transcendental meditation in the '70s by Mike Love of the Beach Boys.

Lloyd suffered a setback about four years ago when he had anodes removed from his throat. Although a nonsmoker, he says his doctor told him smoking clubs caused the benign growths. He is to stay out of cloudy dives, limiting the venues he can play.

Fish is much more low-key and mystical than Lloyd's more-intense bebop chops of the '60s. The title track has warm, airy tones, though with Lloyd's signature runs that pull a quirky riff from the outer reaches of a scale.

By Pierre-Albert Lambert

**PARIS** — Doctor Petiot is a sure hit. It is the new film of the autumn season in Paris. The Americans bought it as soon as it came out. Directed by Christian de Chalonge, the leading rôle is played by Michel Serrault.

It is a work presenting a blend of surreal atmosphere with fantastic, hallucinating expressionism, in the midst of which the assassin, Marcel Petiot emerges. This diabolical doctor, in the early 1940s, cut his victims up into pieces and burned them in a boiler, after robbing them.

He persuaded his victims that he would snatch them from the clutches of the Gestapo and ensure their escape abroad. Some thirty unlucky victims thus went up in smoke via the fireplace in a block of flats in the fine quarters of Paris. This general news item, with the background of the German occupation, with its wheeling and dealing and secret activities, fascinated public opinion. It ended on the guillotine, where the unmasked monster was beheaded.

Petiot is played by Michel



Michel Serrault, a character actor of the French cinema

His earliest successes include *Guitry's Assassins and Thieves*, *Norbert Carbonneaux's Candide*, *Roger Vadim's The Warrior's Rest*, *Yves Robert's Bébert And The Omnibus* and *Edouard Molinaro's Manhunt*.

But he experienced his triumph, on stage, with his partner Poiret. He was the unforgettable *Zaza*, the transvestite in *La Cage Aux Folles*, which was to be played more than 2,000 times in three years. The play was made into a film by Molinaro, but, this time, Serrault's partner was the Italian Ugo Tognazzi. It was another hit. Italy awarded him the *Donatello Prize*.

To begin with, Serrault was classified as an entertainer, but he revealed a strange and caustic side in *Jean-Pierre Mocky's films*. *Un linceul n'a pas de poche* (*A Shroud Has No Pocket*) and *The Red Ibis*. Then he distilled uneasiness, anguish and madness in the detective stories directed by Bertrand Blier, (*Buffet Froid*), Claude Chabrol (*Les Fantômes Du Chapelier*) and, above all, Claude Miller in his *Garde à Vue*, acclaimed by the critics in

1981, as a major work.

The sixty-year old, with his silver hair and white line of beard, is not bothered by his success. He is rather short and plump and his outbreaks of anger are well-known in cinema circles. He is fascinated by his job and invests himself totally in his films. He demands to be involved in the way they are made. On occasion, he becomes the producer. He thus financed 50 per cent of *Doctor Petiot*.

Off the stage and outside the studios, Serrault is hardly heard of. He is said to be a misanthropist. He does not deny it. He has managed to protect his private life in his gentleman's residence in the Perche region, far from Paris, where he reads, plays the trumpet and looks after his horse.

Serrault, the actor, can flatter himself for having people unanimously agree on him. A weekly asked viewers the question: "Which actor amuses you the most?" and "Which actor makes you feel anxiety and anguish in thrillers, the most?" The answer, in both cases, was Michel Serrault. — *L'Actualité En France*.

Lloyd walks out on his porch, clad in jeans, loafers and a blue work shirt whose open front reveals a T-shirt with Chinese script underneath. Lloyd, of African, Cherokee and Irish descent, says his Indian blood links him to Asian roots via the Bering Straits.

He excitedly shifts from subject to subject, thinking ahead of himself as he tries to make several points at the same time, explaining himself with Buddhist, Hindu, Biblical and secular allegories.

"Stuff goes by too fast to articulate," he says apologetically.

Born in Memphis on March 15, 1938, he was eight years old when he heard Charlie Parker and told his parents, "get me a saxophone 'cause that's what I speak on."

## Luc Montagnier — a pioneer in the fight against AIDS

By Gilles Ronset

**PARIS** — Nothing happens by chance in life. If the AIDS virus has been programmed to attack man's very being, in his immune defences. Professor Montagnier has, for his part, been "programmed" to isolate and fight that same virus.

From his early childhood (he was born in 1932), he built himself a chemistry laboratory in his father's cellar. He was fascinated by science. He wanted to know everything. And, even at that

curing people but, for him, that vocation could only be achieved through research and particularly through research on the origin of the big diseases, especially cancer.

In the post-war years, when he started his university studies, after being the youngest lecturer at the Sorbonne, he moved to the French National Scientific Research Centre (CNRS) but found that teaching in his own particular field did not go far enough there. So he went to England where he spent three and a half years studying virology. He was

ing the Pasteur Institute.

The rest of the adventure is well known. The master-stroke came in 1983 when the HIV virus was discovered.

What was a great year for

mankind, was a hard one for

Professor Montagnier. "No-

body in France or abroad

believed in our discoveries or in the results obtained and these results were to our credit as the means at our disposal could in no way be compared with those available in the United States, for example. In fact, we needed the United States and all the talent of Professor Gallo, paradoxically, for our work to be recognised."

"Scientific circles, whatever country they belong to, are conservative," Professor Montagnier asserts. "They are always very attached to traditional concepts. It is very hard to get new messages through to them." The American, Gallo, who had played a trick on Montagnier by trying, at one time, to have the first discovery of the virus attributed to him, finally promoted the reputation of his French colleague and of his discoveries.

On that score, what does Montagnier think of the famous "compromise" of 1984, which placed the two scientists on an equal footing?

"Actually, there are two people in me, a double truth. On the one hand, I was highly irritated, and, on the other, I saw it from above, as if I had been far from the Earth, on planet Mars." In retrospect, Luc Montagnier thinks that "compromise," which had been so frustrating for him, had been a good thing. He had indeed been credited with the discovery of the

virus and the equality between the two researchers was only about the link established between the new virus and AIDS. (Moreover, since 1984, things have evolved and the whole of the discovery has been attributed to Professor Montagnier).

Besides, what is important for him is that research should progress. "AIDS is such a scourge for mankind, that any polemic should be cast aside in favour of the fight to wipe it out." An idea dear to Luc Montagnier is that researchers should unite, that today science can no longer have any frontiers, that it is a collective world matter and that an exchange of information should be systematic. It should be remembered that he gave the exam-

ple himself by providing Professor Gallo with a strain of "his" virus.

Professor Montagnier is optimistic about AIDS. A vaccine is possible, but what he is concerned about is the "lack of mobilisation against the disease. It really has to have war declared on it," he asserts. For this purpose, he recently proposed the creation of a European Foundation aimed at intensifying research.

What about Montagnier as a private individual? What does he think about when he is not basking over a microscope? To the big questions on evolution and death, he has his own original reply: evolution itself implies death. It is inevitable, whatever the progress of science. One

thing, however, enables us to survive: DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid: a group of nucleic acids which play an essential genetic role).

This vector of all the information stirred by man has existed for several billion years. From generation to generation, descendants systematically inherit enormous successive continually enriched acquisitions, by means of that DNA. Thus, if man dies, he does not stop progressing. Even if the Earth was to die, that man, who will be more and more developed can carry his precious DNA system with him and in him, would be able to go and settle on other planets and continue his life and his infinite evolution" — *L'Actualité En France*.

time, he was already interested in the microscopic world. As a boy, he was already hunting among the seaweed, with his magnifying glass, looking for protozoa, those tiny unicellular creatures which can easily be observed. He himself acknowledges that his peasant roots gave him the will, the perseverance and the good sense which are essential qualities for a researcher who was one day to be confronted by the absolutely unknown.

When the time came to choose a career, he did not opt for medicine or mathematics but for research and, more precisely research in virology. He says that he had indeed felt a vocation for

noticed for his articles and publications which caused a stir.

He returned to Paris. The young prodigy was welcomed with open arms (a fairly rare thing) by his masters and the heads of the Curie Institute, first of all, and then by the Pasteur Institute. At that time, the latter was headed by Jacques Monod, the great specialist in molecular biology, an area environment was gay, an area young Montagnier was very familiar with. Moreover, the environment was very favourable. With the return of De Gaulle, in 1958, research was given the means to expand. Jacques Monod was also thoroughly renovat-



Prof. Luc Montagnier

## German eye specialists show keener interest in psychosomatic and holistic approaches

By Lilo Berg

A 60-year-old woman hardly dared to go out among people any more. She could look no-one in the face because she constantly had to blink.

She didn't go to an eye specialist until she had been suffering from this handicap for a year. He diagnosed a shortage of lachrymal fluid but otherwise nothing organic.

In the course of this initial consultation he learnt that she first had to blink after a relaxing stay at a spa far away from the family when her husband collected her and drove her home.

by the eye's optical performance, its outward vision, that they forgot its inward vision capability." Schultz-Zehden says.

This attitude, he feels, was due to the success story of scientific ophthalmology, the headway made in medical treatment and advances in surgical techniques.

For decades his was a voice in the wilderness; he is now seen as a pioneer of the holistic approach. The change, he feels, was ushered in by patients.

"Many patients," he says, "no longer just want to be cured; they would like to play an active part in bringing

In conversation it frequently transpires that the eye complaint, despite its inconvenience, is the most satisfactory means the patient has found of solving his problem.

Munich specialist Monika Venhofen told the seminar about a woman patient who was suffering from "dry eye," or a shortage of lachrymal fluid. It was supervised by eye specialist Ilse Stremmel and psychologist Gerd Kaluza.

Thirty-five patients aged between 20 and 70, members of the test group and the control group respectively, were suffering from wide-angle glaucoma, which is the less serious of the complaint's two varieties.

Training consisted of a basic and an advanced course including visualisation exercises such as "I can see how the fluid in my eye is created and drained off." It was practised three times a day.

Schultz-Zehden says people are frequently shortsighted because there are certain things they don't want to see. It is a symptom that protects a number of patients from painful memories of incest in early childhood.

Suppressed sexual problems are, in his view, one of three causes of eye complaints. The others are job difficulties and upsets in parent-child relationships.

Friedrich Lamprecht, head of a psychosomatic clinic in Schömberg, says "one-dimensional diagnoses" such as hormone upsets are old hat in an eye specialist's practice.

He would prefer a biopsychosocial approach in which the doctor must probe the patient's life story at three levels.

That takes time, patience and courage. It is much easier, as doctors admitted at the Wiesbaden seminar, to take refuge behind one's surgery desk.

That is true of all branches of medicine, but it is particularly true of eye specialists. "The eye is something very intimate," Lamprecht said. "Its magic is sensed by both doctor and patient."

The earliest psychoanalysts gave the special symbolism of the eye a wide berth even though one of their number, Alfred Adler, was an eye specialist.

In addition to the revela-

tion approach in which the conflicts that trigger symptoms are brought to light, autosuggestion has proved an effective technique.

A two-year survey of the effect of autogenic training on glaucoma patients was recently completed at Marburg University Hospital. It was supervised by eye specialist Ilse Stremmel and psychologist Gerd Kaluza.

In glaucoma patients the optical fluid created in the rear chamber of the eye is not filtered off fast enough in the front chamber, creating high pressure.

Nerves usually balance pressure within the eye. Specialists feel that glaucoma patients may suffer from an over active sympathetic nerve. They certainly often seem to be overwrought.

What might happen, the Marburg research scientists wondered, if the central nervous system was "pacified" by autogenic training?

Intra-ocular pressure patterns in the course of the day are taken as a yardstick. Pressure varies during the day in the sick and the healthy, so Dr. Stremmel and her colleagues took readings around the clock.

Patients had to drink a litre of water in one. Eye pressure was then read 20 and 40 minutes later. It is much higher in glaucoma patients than in people with healthy eyes.

The findings indicate that autogenic training works. About half the "relaxed" patients needed to take less

medicine or managed to go without pharmacological treatment entirely.

In addition to their speciality, measuring ocular refraction, many of them are visiontrainers.

Hildegard Luka, an eye doctor from St. Pölten, Austria, told the seminar many visiotherapists came by their careers after suffering from poor vision themselves and

**Eye complaints are an open invitation to take a psychosomatic view inasmuch as what someone sees has a great deal to do with what he wants to see. This is really apparent when two people observe the same situation. Each sees something different, an individual reality.**

But patients must undertake to keep up their share of the treatment.

In Marburg the patients had no difficulty in doing so. Dr. Stremmel said that once the experiment was over they set up self-help groups and have since styled themselves "glaucomedics."

Readiness to make a personal contribution toward the well-being of one's eyes seems to be more widespread than is to the liking of many ophthalmologists.

Visiotherapists, or vision trainers, are certainly proving very popular. As part of a holistic approach trainees do eye muscle and yoga exercises and learn special diets and relaxation techniques.

Schultz-Zehden says there are about 250 visiotherapists in the Federal Republic of Germany, and their number is likely to grow with the introduction of the single European market.

From 1992, says a disapproving spokesman for the Ophthalmological Association, British optometrists will be entitled to practise in Germany. Unlike German spe-

cialists, they don't hold medical degrees.

In addition to their speciality, measuring ocular refraction, many of them are visiontrainers.

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## Community should care for AIDS orphans

By Nassali Tammale

RAKAI DISTRICT, Uganda: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is no mystery to the children of Rakai district. It is not uncommon for young children to say, "Mummy is also going to die," upon the death of their father from the disease.

Eight years after the first case of AIDS was identified in Rakai, in many villages one now finds households run by teenage AIDS orphans. These children are often malnourished, in need of proper healthcare and lacking education.

With the number of orphans continuing to rise, orphanages will only be a partial solution. Asks Nassala: "Where will the resources come from to institutionalise all of them?"

Pinto is calling for a flexible community-based approach tailored to the particular circumstances of the orphans. If old enough, the eldest child can become the head of the family and a neighbour become responsible for looking after them.

Basic provisions such as clothing and food have to be provided to the many children who are left penniless because their parents use up all their income for medical treatment and to sustain themselves during the long illness associated with AIDS.

Says Nassala: "The neighbour looking after the children is also poor, so they should get help."

If the children are very young, a destitute widow can be employed to look after them — an approach that solves two problems at once.

Orphanages do not seem to offer a solution to the problem. Pinto says that when children are taken into care, they often lose their parents' property through theft or neglect.

Land is usually the most valuable asset left to them. Once the parents die, landlords seize the opportunity to evict the children, usually on the grounds that they sold the plot of land to the parents, not the children. If the land is left idle, the neighbours will encroach upon it.

Robinah Kashadha, Rakai district administrator, says that the number of land cases in which children are threatened with eviction is increasing. In many cases, the children are so helpless that she personally handles their cases for them.

## Medical groups to establish board for guidelines in fetal tissue research

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two medical organisations, saying the government has failed to accept its responsibility in controlling fetal tissue research, has announced plans to establish a board to set guidelines and ethical standards for such research.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Fertility Society announced it would establish a 15-member board to review the scientific and ethical procedures in the use of tissues from fetuses in research.

Dr. Kenneth Ryan, chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Harvard Medical School, said the private sector is forced by government inaction to set up a board to control such research.

Ryan said the lack of a government board on fetal research has caused the field to shrivel in this country and that research into using fetal tissue to treat certain diseases has been crippled.

The physicians said the government has failed to take up the issue because of a

"doctrinaire" stance that blocks any federal support for fetal tissue research. The position of the government, said Ryan, has been that fetal tissue research would encourage more abortions.

However, he said, studies have shown "there is no validity" to this position.

Ryan said the government has created "an ethical vacuum" in this research field because of opposition from anti-abortion groups.

"The time is ripe for a private group to shoulder the task of setting standards to ensure that such research is ethically and scientifically sound," he said. "In the absence of such research guidelines, there's a good chance that certain products and technologies will be used to treat patients before adequate preliminary research has been done."

Experiments have advanced in the use of tissue removed from aborted fetuses to treat such disorders as Parkinson's Disease, Alzheimer's disease and diabetes.

## PLO leaders wrestle with Tunis killings, Gulf crisis

TUNIS (Agencies) — Palestinian leaders held emergency talks Wednesday on two major issues confronting them — Tuesday's assassination of two of their colleagues and the looming threat of a war in the Gulf.

Despite the passing of the U.N. deadline for Baghdad to withdraw its troops out of Kuwait or face attack by U.S.-led multinational forces, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders were pursuing peace efforts, a PLO official said.

Jamil Hilal, the PLO's information director, told Reuters: "The leadership is still meeting to examine the danger of war."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, reported to be very distressed by the killing of his unofficial deputy (Abu Iyad) Salah Khalaf and two other officials, was chairing the meeting, Palestinian source said.

Accusing the United States already having taken the decision to wage war against Iraq, Mr. Hilal said: "The U.S. is rushing headlong into an explosion in the region."

"War is not inevitable... the PLO will pursue its efforts to save the region from destructive war whose effects will not be limited to the Gulf," he said.

Mr. Hilal said he was certain the three assassinations were linked to the Gulf crisis, adding he believed Israel may have been behind them although he had no knowledge of the results of investigations being carried

out by Tunisian police.

Israel has denied any involvement in the killings.

Earlier Arafat received Arab diplomats offering condolences Wednesday over the slaying by a renegade bodyguard linked to Abu Nidal.

The PLO implicated Israel in the assassinations of Abu Iyad and Hayel Abdul Hamid (Abu Hol), PLO chief of security.

Clad in khaki military uniform, Arafat took messages of sympathy from, among others, the ambassadors of Iraq and Saudi Arabia at the Palestinian Al Qods School.

Bodyguards flanked a depressed and red-eyed Arafat. Nervous Tunisian police officers in charge of security outside the school refused to let photographers inside.

After one hour, 20 minutes, Arafat left in a black Mercedes guarded by a dozen vehicles packed with guards. He made no comments.

The first elements of a Palestinian investigation meanwhile linked the Israeli secret service to the assassin, Hamza Abu Zeid.

A PLO communique said investigators found that Abu Zeid "had contacts with an Israeli intelligence officer on Cyprus." Other details were not disclosed.

The killings late Monday forced Arafat to cancel a trip to Paris, where he was to discuss France's peace plan to end the Gulf crisis. A meeting of the PLO's surviving leadership went on late into the night Tuesday.

"I acted under orders," PLO sources quoted him as saying, according to the Tunisian press. "The leaders of Fatah have given up the Palestinian cause."

and continued Wednesday. No details were disclosed.

In Amman, Palestine Ambassador Tayeb Abdil Rahim said the bodies of Abu Iyad, Abu Hol and a bodyguard killed in the attack late Monday would be flown to Jordan and buried at a martyr cemetery.

Arafat aide Bassam Abu Sharif said burial in Amman was almost certain but not officially decided. The three bodies meanwhile lay at the Charles Nicole hospital in Tunis.

Abu Zeid acted alone, a PLO spokesman said. About a dozen Palestinian security men taken into custody by Tunisian police Tuesday were wanted only for questioning and were not suspects.

Abu Zeid, 30, had previously worked for the Abu Nidal group, Mr. Arafat's hated and most deadly rival in the Palestinian movement, PLO sources said.

Tunisian newspapers Wednesday said he emptied two magazines of an AK-17 assault rifle into Abu Iyad, Abu Hol and bodyguard Abu Mohammad Al Omari in the attack at Abu Hol's home in Carthage.

He then took Abu Hol's wife and daughter hostage. Tunisian police stormed the house, arrested Abu Zeid and freed the captives.

"I acted under orders," PLO sources quoted him as saying, according to the Tunisian press. "The leaders of Fatah have given up the Palestinian cause."

## Key Gulf crisis developments

NICOSIA (R) — Following are the main developments in the Gulf crisis from Iraq's seizure of Kuwait to the expiry of the U.N. deadline for Iraq to quit Kuwait or face force.

Aug. 2 — Iraq invades Kuwait at 2 a.m. Emir flees to Saudi Arabia. The United Nations Security Council condemns the Iraqi occupation 14-0 and demands Baghdad withdraw.

Aug. 3 — U.S. announces naval force for Gulf, orders in combat troops and planes four days later.

Aug. 6 — The Security Council agrees 13-0 to impose stringent trade embargo on Iraq except for medicine and foodstuffs for humanitarian purposes.

Aug. 8 — Iraq annexes Kuwait.

Aug. 10 — Twelve Arab leaders agree to send pan-Arab force to protect Saudi Arabia. Egyptian troops, British planes start arriving next day.

Aug. 16 — Iraq orders 4,000 Britons and 2,500 Americans in Kuwait to report to hotels or be rounded up. Later says it will hold Westerners as human shields against attack.

Aug. 28 — Iraq declares Kuwait its 19th province. Orders all Western Women and children freed.

Sept. 9 — U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev meet in Helsinki, urge Iraq to quit Kuwait.

Nov. 8 — Iraq threatens to reduce Arabian peninsula to ashes. The U.S. orders more than 100,000 extra troops to Gulf.

Nov. 22 — President Bush spends Thanksgiving Day with U.S. forces in the Gulf. Britain announces it will send an additional 14,000 soldiers and more combat aircraft to Gulf.

Nov. 29 — The U.N. Security Council votes 12-2 (Yemen and Cuba opposing) with one abstention (China) to authorise the use of force against Iraq unless it withdraws from Kuwait by Jan. 15. The multinational force in Saudi Arabia goes on alert for possible Iraqi retaliation.

Nov. 30 — Iraq rejects the U.N. ultimatum and says Washington bribed Security Council members to vote for it. Israel said it would hit back if Iraq attacked it. Mr. Bush invites Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz to Washington for talks and offers

to send Secretary of State James Baker to Bagdad.

Dec. 1 — Iraq accepts Mr. Bush's proposal for talks and says it wants to discuss other Middle East issues, including the Palestinian problem, at the same time.

Dec. 6 — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein orders the release of all foreign hostages.

Dec. 18 — President Saddam rules out talks with the United States if it intended only to reiterate U.N. resolutions rejected by Baghdad.

Dec. 22 — Iraq says it will never give up Kuwait and will use chemical weapons if attacked.

Jan. 3 — Mr. Bush invites Iraq to attend talks in Switzerland within a week, with no negotiations over Kuwait, or face war.

Jan. 4 — Iraq agrees to send Mr. Aziz to meet Mr. Baker in Geneva on Jan. 9.

Jan. 7 — The United States and Britain say there will be no extension of the U.N. deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait.

Jan. 8 — The Pentagon says over 360,000 American soldiers, airmen and sailors already in Saudi Arabia and region. Total expected to swell to 430,000 by end of January.

Jan. 9 — Mr. Baker and Mr. Aziz meet for talks in Geneva to avert war. Talks fail to find peaceful solution. Mr. Bush prepares for war by pressing Congress to endorse use of force against Iraq.

Jan. 12 — The U.S. Congress votes for war. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar flies to Baghdad for talks.

Jan. 13 — Mr. Perez de Cuellar meets President Saddam but fails to persuade him to give up Kuwait.

Jan. 14 — President Saddam calls on Iraqi to fight till death to hold on to Kuwait.

Jan. 14 — The Iraqi National Assembly unanimously backs the "no concessions" stand on Kuwait.

Jan. 15 — The United Nations makes 11th-hour appeal to Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. President Saddam, defiant amid a flurry of last-minute calls for peace, visits his troops in Kuwait. He tells them Bagdad would not compromise and that they would win the war against the U.S.-led alliance.

In Seoul, South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo sent a message to the U.S. president: "I, along with the people of the Republic of Korea, fully support the resolve

of the warning signs.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiaki Kaifu convened a meeting of the government's security council.

"Japan firmly supports the action taken by the U.S.," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Taisei Watanabe.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney scheduled an emergency cabinet subcommittee meeting.

Inside the House of Commons, debate continued on a government motion asking parliamentarians to reaffirm United Nations resolutions calling for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face military attack.

In London, British Prime Minister John Major said: "We must be prepared to use military force if necessary to achieve our aims."

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## Graf, Becker and Sabatini ease into Australian Open 3rd round

MELBOURNE (Agencies) — With the minimum of drama and the loss of just 11 games between them, Steffi Graf, Boris Becker and Gabriela Sabatini eased into the third round in the Australian Open Tennis Championships Wednesday.

Two women's seeds, Laura Gilde meister of Peru and Austria's Barbara Paulus, were knocked out as a blustery wind became hard to handle on the third day of the championships.

But the top players were not on court long enough to be bothered by the conditions, although Becker had to ignore the distraction of a woman baring her breasts on centre court.

As officials tried to persuade her to stop making so much noise, she lifted her T-shirt to roars from the crowd.

"I guess she had a bit much (to drink) but I think she had good time," said Becker. "It doesn't happen that often, hopefully next time it will be a woman of 25."

Graf, the top women's seed, did what was strictly necessary and no more to beat Maya Kidowaki of Japan 6-1, 6-0 while fourth seed Sabatini also played no-nonsense tennis to down Sweden's Maria Ekstrand 6-1, 6-1.

"It doesn't happen too often that it's as easy as this," said Graf, who conceded just three games in the first round. "If things go this well I'm not really unhappy about it."

Becker had a small score to settle with Czechoslovakia's Mariant Vajda, who beat the world number two in their only previous meeting in Monte Carlo in 1988.

Honour was satisfied as Becker won 6-4, 6-3. "It's feeling pretty good at this stage and I hope I feel good for the next 12 days," he said.

Australians Liz Smylie and Rachel McQuillan showed great staying power to down Gilde meister, the number 15 seed, and 12th seed Paulus, both in three sets. The 16 women's seeds all survived

the first round without losing a set.

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain nearly followed her brother Emilio out of the tournament, escaping from 6-4, 4-1 down to beat Britain's Monique Javier 4-6, 6-2.

McQuillan lost some heart after Paulus won the second set tie-break 9-7 on her third set point.

The Australian won just one point in the first three games of the deciding set but, with a mixture of looping shots to the baseline and thunderous double-handed backhands to the corners, she reeled off the next five games to take a 5-3 lead and finally won 6-4, 6-4 on her first match point.

McQuillan, ranked 44 in the world, said she had practised with Paulus and knew the Austrian's game held few fears for her.

"It was big mistake to let her get away from me a little bit in the third set. I had to dig deep," she said.

Smylie served for victory over Gilde meister at 5-3 in the third set but was broken. But Gilde meister hit two crosscourt forehands long to give Smylie victory 6-3, 2-6, 9-7.

Five Swedes lost in the men's singles with Peter Lundgren's fifth-seed defeat by American Glenn Layendecker the most unusual.

Layendecker, a lucky loser entry to the main draw after a defeat in pre-qualifying, trailed by two sets, 5-4 and 4-0 on Lundgren's serve.

But Lundgren's game fell to pieces after he wasted three match points. The Californian reached his first Grand Slam third round, 3-6, 1-7, 6-3, 6-4.

The other McEnroe, John's younger brother Patric, completed his best Grand Slam performance by reaching the third round with a 6-3, 6-3, 5-7, 6-1 defeat of Australian John Anderson.

McEnroe played extremely tight tennis and could trouble 12th seed and compatriot Jay Berger in the next round. Berger beat compatriot Todd Witsken 6-1, 6-3,

6-0. Tenth seed Guy Forget of France was not happy with his form, dropping his first set in two tournaments before beating German Alexander Mornz 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

"That match made me realise I was overconfident, I thought, I could win in straight sets," said Forget, vactor in the New South Wales Open last week.

"I did not put my game together. If he had played all the time like in the first set I could have gone down."

Stefan Edberg, a first-round loser as the top seed in the French and U.S. Opens, slipped away from a streak attack Tuesday by a scrappy Soviet qualifier to avoid his opener on the same court.

The Swede, who is only 26, won three Grand Slam titles in 1988, boosting him into the no. 1 ranking in the world. A mystifying slump, followed by his father's death, has seen him struggle to regain his form.

Shriver, winner of 21 Grand Slam doubles titles and a top-10 player since 1980, underwent an operation on her ailing right shoulder in the middle of last year.

Shriver was distracted by newspaper blowing around the perimeter of the court, but pleased with the way she maintained her concentration.

"My game is improving with each match, and that is all I can ask for at this stage," Shriver said. "It's hard to even know what my goals should be."

Shriver said she was nervous before her match.

"Not nervous about maintaining my ranking, but nervous instead about whether I can play at a certain level," she said. "After nine months out you have to question where you can compete at any reasonable level."

"At the moment, the mental hurt is bigger than the physical hurt. It's challenging, though, and I'm enjoying a different perspective on the game. It's like starting from scratch."

Twice Edberg came back, from 2-4 in games and 1-3 in the tie-breaker, to beat a 162nd-ranked player who had to win three qualifying matches to get here and who had played only once before in a Grand Slam event.

"It wasn't easy, but at least it was a win in three sets," said Edberg, who won the Australian on grass in 1985 and 1987.

"I didn't exactly have the right timing in the second set, and he was hitting a lot of good points. It was good, in a way, coming back from 2-4, after that I felt better."

Wilander, Shriver come back.

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The Swede struggled to beat 19-year-old Australian Heath Denman 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-4 on court 6, while Shriver had trouble early before overpowering French junior Noelle Van Lethem 6-3, 6-1 in her opener on the same court.

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# Economy

## Economic warning signals flash for prosperous Mauritius

PORTE LOUIS (R) — Sun, sea, sand and success. In French, English, Creole, Hindi or Chinese, Mauritius' polyglot people say their little Indian Ocean island has it all.

But trouble is brewing beneath the surface of a tropical paradise that is one of sub-Saharan Africa's few prosperous economies.

Latest figures show the biggest monthly jump in inflation for 10 years, growth sagging and trade headed for a record gap of six billion Mauritian rupees (\$430 million) in 1990.

The once dynamic export processing zone (EPZ) has contracted from a peak in 1988 and businessmen say wage rises risk pricing the key sector — cheap clothing — out of Western markets.

"The problem is one of (our) own success," said (industry Minister) Cassam Uteem.

"The EPZ has absorbed almost all the unemployed people so that now we're facing not an unemployment problem ... but a lack of employable people," he said.

Successive governments in this remote island east of Madagascar have, since independence from Britain in 1968, developed a mixed economy to create jobs and spur export-led growth.

The EPZ, established in 1971, attracted foreign and local capital with tax breaks for new industrial firms, diversifying an economy based until then almost exclusively on sugar.

The boom years of the 1980s meant almost full employment and political stability in this working democracy — a rare combination for a country classified as African.

Now the labour squeeze is undermining the Mauritian boast that its one million people

are an African model of success to rival the Asian economic "tigers".

"Jobs have been so easy to find ... that there's no sector of society that really works hard," said one local banker. "Now the economy is the trouble, no one knows what to do about it."

Ministers, who may face a general election this year after a new government was formed in September, appear in no mood to tell voters they might have to tighten their belts.

"Those in power seem to think the good times are going to go on forever," said Guy Oliverry, leader of one of several small opposition parties, the Mauritian Democratic Union.

Economic figures show a bleaker picture.

Despite 20 years of diversification, growth remains tied to the 200-year-old sugar industry and vulnerable to the changeable maritime climate of both drought years and violent storms.

The latest official forecast that growth will rise to 6.3 per cent in 1990 from last year's 3.8 per cent is due to a recovery in sugar after two cyclones hit output in 1989.

Excluding sugar, growth is forecast to slow to 5.5 per cent from 6.2 below the average 9.1 per cent of the preceding three years. Prospects for 1991 are clouded by the Gulf crisis.

Wage rises are also feeding inflation as consumers demand more high-priced imports, a trend now accelerated by rising fuel costs because of the Gulf crisis.

A 4.4 per cent jump in inflation in September — the biggest monthly rise since 1980 — dashed official forecasts that inflation would slow this year from 1989's 12.6 per cent.

## Abu Dhabi shuns war with fair

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — An international trade fair, the first of its kind in the Gulf states, opened in Abu Dhabi Wednesday, just one hour after the U.N. deadline for Iraq to free Kuwait or face the use of force.

"The opening of the fair today was a clear message from Abu Dhabi to the world that we are far away from the front line and that our economy is safe and sound," said a chamber of commerce official.

Some 31 countries, including the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain, and 100 international companies are participating in the 10-day fair opened under strict security measures.

"The participation of this number of countries and companies at this time is a confirmation of the confidence and respect the United Arab Emirates hold in the world," said Sheikh Khalifa Ben Zayed, Abu Dhabi crown prince.

Economists and diplomats here

characterized the opening of the fair at this time of crisis as part of the UAE's attempts to calm its population of 1.8 million. Most of the population are expatriates.

Under the specter of war, the residents have been on a buying spree over the past two days despite statements by officials affirming that the five airports in the country will not be closed, water and power supplies will remain at normal levels, and sufficient strategic reserves of foodstuffs were available.

"The fair will create a diversion and give people something else to talk about other than war, and is hoped to strengthen the morale of business and consumers here," said Mohammed Al Fahim, an Abu Dhabi businessman participating in the fair.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, January 16, 1991  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	667.0	671.0
British pound	127.0	129.0
Denmark	432.0	434.6
Swiss franc	518.4	521.5
French franc	127.0	127.8
Japanese yen (for 100)	499.4	492.3
Dutch guilder	393.2	385.5
Swedish crown	116.2	116.9
Italian lira (for 100)	57.5	57.8
Belgian franc (for 10)	209.4	210.7

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.9055/65	U.S. dollar	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1483/93	Deutschmarks	Dutch guilders
	1.5420/27	Swiss francs	Belgian francs
	1.7395/7405	French francs	Italian lire
	1.2863/70	Japanese yen	Swedish crowns
	31.76/81	Norwegian crowns	Danish crowns
	5.2400/50		U.S. dollars
	1160/1161		
	136.50/60		
	5.7375/7425		
	6.0220/70		
	5.9450/9500		
One ounce of gold	403.30/80		

## Kuwaiti dinar soars on black market on restoration hopes

CAIRO (R) — The Kuwaiti dinar has soared on Middle East black markets in the runup to a Gulf war in the expectation that a restored government would honour the currency at its former value.

Iraq effectively devalued the dinar when it pegged its value to its own currency, worth only one-twelfth of that issued by the oil-rich emirate.

But Kuwaiti businessmen said it was not certain the currency could be completely honoured at the pre-invasion rate of around \$3.45 and their government might be planning to replace it with a new dinar.

In the last 10 days the dinar has jumped to \$1.95 on the Cairo black market from around \$1.30, businessmen and black market dealers said.

"People assume that if anything if Kuwait is freed it will be pegged at the old rate, but I am not sure," said a Kuwaiti businessman in Cairo.

Economists and diplomats here

characterized the opening of the fair at this time of crisis as part of the UAE's attempts to calm its population of 1.8 million. Most of the population are expatriates.

Last month's seasonally adjusted gain in the Labor Department's consumer price index matched the increase in November but represented a substantial moderation from August through October, when the monthly increase averaged 0.7 per cent.

For the year, the price rise was the steepest since the cost of living soared 8.9 per cent in 1981. It represented a marked increase over the 1.6 per cent rate in 1989 and the 1.1 per cent rate in both 1988 and 1987.

Analysts, however, expect lower inflation this year because of the sluggish economy. They also expect falling oil prices after the resolution of the Gulf crisis.

Energy prices, which had risen sharply in the three months following Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, fell 0.1 per cent in December, following a 0.5 per cent rise in November.

Normally, he said occupancy would only be 65-70 per cent. But the hotel business is only

## Gulf crisis seen boosting energy-backed currencies

TOKYO (R) — Baghdad's refusal to leave Kuwait is likely to fuel buying of a handful of currencies that are expected to benefit from higher energy prices.

Dealers said that the currencies of Australia, Canada and to a lesser extent Britain — all of which possess energy reserves — should strengthen if war breaks out and oil prices soar.

Gains among the three currencies have been even more impressive considering the dollar's strength against other currencies, such as the yen and mark.

Dealers attribute the dollar's strength to a traditional shift toward U.S. short-term securities in times of global uncertainty.

Indeed, a move into these currencies is already under way and they have firmed over the last few days as chances for a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis all but vanished.

The Australian dollar has posted the sharpest gains, climbing just before 0500 GMT Wednesday to 0.7841/48 U.S. dollars, compared with its close in Sydney Tuesday at 0.7780/85. The Canadian dollar has climbed to 1.1470 U.S. dollars from Monday's

1.1492 close in Toronto.

Sterling has turned in a solid performance in recent sessions, but dealers cautioned that its strength may be more due to a weak mark, hurt by the Soviet crackdown in the Baltic republics, than to Britain's status as an energy producer.

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Should war break out, dealers look for the Australian dollar to climb past 0.7900 U.S. dollars, for the Canadian dollar to test 1.1400 and for the pound to move toward 2.95 against the mark from around

2.9425.

"If war breaks out, there is going to be at least some short-term buying of these currencies," said Ichiro Ikeda, a trader in the corporate sales division at Goldman Sachs International.

In addition to strong energy

reserves, the three currencies are also attractive as a short-term place to park funds because each offers high interest rates.

Dealers caution, however, that little of the recent buying of the three has been for high yields and that safety is the market's number one objective.

Although the prospects for a Gulf war are growing by the hour, dealers here said war had not been fully considered by financial markets, indicating there was still room for currencies from commodity-rich nations to appreciate.

"The market's factoring in case of a war is a lot different than factoring in expectations of an economic indicator like GNP," said Tatsuro Taura at Sumitomo Bank.

Some dealers, however, question how long demand for the energy- and commodity-based currencies will last.

Goldman's Ikeda said that overall commodity prices had been weak worldwide in recent months and that the long-term outlook for economies supported by commodity exports might not be bright.

from soaring oil prices.

Though the Gulf nations will have their oil to sell for years to come, the frequent hostilities in the region continually hurt their attempts to diversify their local economies.

"It's a tougher sell," said Nigel Perry, head of the Bahrain office of the Hill and Knowlton Public Relations Agency, the largest such agency in the Arab World.

Local analysts, who traditionally speak only on condition of anonymity for fear of offending the royal families who run the countries and control the business, also say the large expatriate populations in the Gulf nations could be cut by a Gulf war.

Many foreigners, who typically hold jobs shunned by nationals, already have fled the region in anticipation of war. Bahrain, for example, has nearly a 50 per cent foreign population.

Economists say if war breaks out and the foreigners stay away, the heavily subsidised citizens of the Gulf states may have to take the jobs left behind.

## Deployment spawns business boom, confidence drop in Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Camouflage green has become the dress of choice in the Regency Intercontinental, a luxury hotel that does its best business as a high-class barracks.

Troops allied against Iraq have been booked into about 80 per cent of the 380 rooms in the hotel since August, one of the many financial windfalls wrought by the crisis in the Gulf.

"We are benefiting a lot from the crisis," said Philippe Leroy, general manager of the Regency. "It dramatically improved our financial situation. When it started, we were in bad shape."

Almost simultaneously, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August and the threat of war Wednesday has triggered a boom in some economic areas and fear in others.

Leroy said the 1,500 luxury hotel rooms in Bahrain alone have been booked nearly solid for 22 weeks, with about 80 per cent of the customers comprising soldiers and sailors ready for war.

Normally, he said occupancy would only be 65-70 per cent.

But the hotel business is only

investment company that owns the fashionable Saks Fifth Avenue department store in New York, already has transferred all its assets to Luxembourg in anticipation of hostilities.

The Bahrain-based Arab Banking Corp. (ABC), the largest bank in the Arab World, said Monday it was transferring management of its accounts to London.

Bank President and Chief Executive Abdullah Sandi said clients have been told to deal with ABC's London branch after Wednesday, the day after the United Nations deadline expires for Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait.

The report said restaurants, electronics outlets, clothing stores, truck companies, mattress suppliers and others have "recorded booming business conditions."

The crisis also has created an oil boom for the Gulf states pumping more petroleum to fill the supply gap left by the Kuwait invasion and the embargo on Iraq.

But economists say it has also hindered the local investment in industry that the Gulf states need to supply the jobs that their oil exports cannot.

Investment fell, building projects were postponed and the government transferred millions of dollars overseas. The Gulf nations also are paying billions to fund the multinational force, build their defences and assist Third World nations in the anti-Iraq alliance who have suffered

## Gold shines again

SYDNEY (R) — Australian gold stocks, already buoyed by tension in the Gulf, will surge if war breaks out, stock analysts said Wednesday.

But they said the gains would be short-lived, disappearing once the crisis triggered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was over.

"Gold stocks will follow gold if gold rallies," said analyst Bill Meischke of brokers BZW Australia.

Demand for gold is quite strong in Asia today, and clients in South East Asia are telling me they will ride gold up to \$420 but probably become sellers at prices above that."

Gold, a safe haven in times of crisis, Tuesday broke \$400 an ounce for the first time since Sept. 28, when it finished at \$404.25.

It opened in Hong Kong at \$401.00 an ounce, up from New York's close of \$398.50, up 2.50.

Analysts said big gold mining firms, particularly affiliates of overseas interests, would lead any advance, followed by smaller Australian companies.

## NEWLY OPENED VANDA HOTEL

★ ★ ★ ★

## Former Soviet interior minister condemns crackdown in Vilnius

MOSCOW (R) — A former Soviet interior minister sacked by President Mikhail Gorbachev last month has condemned the use of troops in Lithuania as an "overnight putsch."

Vadim Bakatin, a liberal forced out at the request of hardliners, told the Communist youth daily *Komsomolskaya Pravda* Wednesday the killing of 13 unarmed civilians by Soviet paratroopers at the weekend was illegal.

He said the action threatened the integrity of the union and Moscow's ties with the West.

*Komsomolskaya Pravda* also carried an appeal from the Young Communist League denouncing the use of force in the Baltic republics as unacceptable.

Lithuania, meanwhile, prepared to bury its dead in a state funeral.

A spokesman for the besieged parliament of Lithuania, which is facing increasing Kremlin opposition to its drive for independence, said informers had reported big Soviet troop movements overnight, including the shuttle of soldiers from nearby bases.

"The generals do not have the right to send in tanks on the call of any committee, no matter how loudly it screams," said Bakatin in reference to a self-

proclaimed, pro-Moscow Committee for National Salvation, in whose name the troops attacked.

"They do not have any legal ground for the seizure of the television centre or for imposing a curfew," he said.

He said a personal representative from Gorbachev, requested by Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis, had arrived in what appeared a last-ditch effort to open some line of communication.

Gorbachev sought to justify the army crackdown in Lithuania while denying personal responsibility for the 13 deaths it caused.

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## Latvians prepare to defend Riga

RIGA, USSR (AP) — Thousands of Latvians kept an around-the-clock vigil at their parliament building to discourage the type of tank assault that killed 14 people in neighbouring Lithuania Sunday.

Soviet troops shot out tyres and firebombed a couple of the hundreds of heavy trucks that Latvians parked on streets and bridges Monday to thwart a possible armed assault, officials said.

Construction cranes erected barricades, lowering granite blocks the size of limousines onto the icy cobblestone streets of the old town, where the separatist parliament is located.

Doctors and nurses set up a makeshift hospital in the nearby cathedral. Bedding, medical supplies and gas masks were piled in the cathedral and parliament building.

"They said there could be shooting and we came to help people. It's elementary," said one nurse, who gave only her first name, Daina.

Meanwhile, military and Latvian Communist Party officials demanded that the separatist government resign and threatened to replace it with a newly announced National Salvation Committee.

As in Lithuania, committee membership remains secret.

Ljor Potreki, a secretary of the anti-separatist Latvian Communist Party, said Russian-speaking workers would strike

Tuesday at power stations and bread bakeries serving Riga.

Potreki appeared at a meeting with other Latvian political leaders and demanded that parliament revoke its May 4 declaration of independence.

Parliament refused and instead ratified a treaty signed Sunday with Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin recognising Latvia's independence.

Col. Gen. Pyotr Kuzmin, commander of the Baltics military district, hinted strongly at the meeting that armed force would be used against the government if it did not suspend independence.

"I stress that not introducing paratroopers into Latvia today is an effort by military circles to resolve the situation," Kuzmin said.

Latvian officials said they regarded his statement as a threat.

Reinforcing Kuzmin's warning, Soviet "black beret" troops, under the National Interior Ministry, shot out the tyres of 15 cars and trucks in a northern suburb of Riga. Latvians had planned to park the vehicles to block roads into the capital.

In the outlying town of Vecmigravas, the tyres were slashed on 10 trucks that were part of a blockade, and black berets firebombed two of them.

Tires were shot out on seven

trucks along Brasla Bridge in Riga, officials said.

Equally threatening were

plans by the National Salvation

Committee, a shadowy pro-Kremlin group, and the Interfront Group of Russian-speaking residents, to stage a rally on the riverfront near parliament.

Riga's City Council voted that the rally be held instead on the opposite shore "for security reasons," according to parliamentary spokeswoman Inese Dzirniece. There was no indication whether the groups would comply.

Supporters of the separatist government parked trucks on bridges leading to parliament and the television broadcast facility, which are on an island in the Daugava River.

Latvian officials acknowledged the trucks might not stop an armed assault.

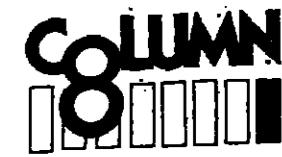
"But it will slow them down," Ms. Dzirniece said.

People keeping vigil lit bonfires and listened to live music in a square between parliament and the soaring red brick cathedral.

Inside the cathedral, medical workers set up a clinic. The operating room consisted of a stretcher placed between two chairs. An intravenous unit stood next to it.

One man in the cathedral, Tlaidis Uodis, said he came to Riga Sunday from his village 300 kilometres away.

"It's like Czechoslovakia," he said, referring to the 1968 Soviet invasion. "It's the same scenario."



### Balloonists attempt to cross Pacific

LOS ANGELES (R) — British multi-millionaire Richard Branson and Swedish co-pilot Per Lindstrand were soaring over the Pacific at 162 mph (260 kph) late Tuesday in their attempt to make the first hot air balloon crossing of the ocean. The pair were 820 miles (1,300 km) from the launch point of Miyakonjo, southern Japan, and "doing fine," according to radio reports from the balloon received in Los Angeles. Branson, the 39-year-old owner of Virgin Atlantic Airways, Virgin Records and a host of other enterprises, and Lindstrand hope to complete the 5,000-mile (8,000-km) flight in their pressurised capsule to the northwestern United States within two days of their launch. The flight began at 1847 GMT on Tuesday. The balloon, taller than New York's Statue of Liberty and containing 2.6 million cubic feet (74,000 cubic metres) of hot air, is averaging 131 mph (211 kph) at an altitude of 2,700 feet (820 metres), a spokeswoman for Branson said. Branson and Lindstrand, who set a hot air balloon distance record of 3,000 miles (4,800 km) crossing the Atlantic from Maine to Ireland in 1987, have been preparing for two years for this trip. Japanese balloonist Fumio Niwa was killed when he ditched off Japan's east coast Saturday, six and a half hours after taking off from Yokohama to try to cross the Pacific.

### Record eruption discovered 2 billion light years away

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (R) — U.S. and Japanese astronomers Monday announced the discovery of a record eruption from a Quasar two billion light years away, a spectacular three-minute burst of energy rivaling the sun's total output over nearly a million years. Japan's "Ginga Galaxy" satellite recorded the X-ray burst from quasar PKS 0558-504 in the constellation Orion in 1989. Scientists estimate it is two billion light years from Earth. Astronomer Romand Remillard of the Centre for Space Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said the signal detected by Ginga indicated a record three-minute eruption equal to the sun's total energy output over nearly one million years. "Quasars, even in their quiet state, are really mind-boggling in how much energy they radiate," said Remillard, who co-authored a paper on the phenomenon presented at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Philadelphia. "There has to be tremendous, incredible amounts of energy just to eject something like this," Remillard said in a telephone interview from his Cambridge office.

Hospitals, telecommunications and other essential services were not affected by the strike. Previous strikes called by militant groups have been equally successful, apparently because of the support they have among the residents. Also, many people say they comply for fear of violence.

At least 1,755 people have been killed since the insurgency erupted last winter. Most victims have been militants killed by security forces or residents caught in street gun battles between paramilitary troops and the militants.

On Tuesday, shops and government offices were closed and buses and taxis stayed off the city in trucks and jeeps.

Manzoorul Islam is the so-called district chief of Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front, the most influential militant group and the founder of the four-decade-old secessionist campaign.

At least 1,755 people have been killed since the insurgency erupted last winter. Most victims have been militants killed by security forces or residents caught in street gun battles between paramilitary troops and the militants.

The three men, identified as Ghulam Mohammad, Abdul Rather and Manzoor Ahmad, were members of the outlawed Hezbullah Mujahideen, one of the four major militant groups fighting for Kashmir's independence from India.

Liu, 35, is the most prominent of activists involved in the pro-democracy movement to go on trial since hearings against leading dissidents began late last year.

In a separate development, authorities in the remote western province of Qinghai said that Yu Zhenbin, a 28-year-old civil servant, had been sentenced to 12 years in prison for organising a "counter-revolutionary clique" there in June, 1989.

The human rights organisation Amnesty International said Yu had been accused of setting up a "Democratic Opposition Parties Alliance" and making speeches calling for a revised constitution, new government and an end to one-party rule.

As of Tuesday in Taldas, 16, turned himself in to the police. He was members of the outlawed Hezbullah Mujahideen, one of the four major militant groups fighting for Kashmir's independence from India.

He could face up to 30 years in prison, but authorities have promised to be lenient with dealers who turn themselves in.

"I turned myself in because I believe in justice and the Colombian government," Ochoa was quoted by local television as saying.

The drug lord appeared in a soundless video released by his

## Strike paralyzes Kashmir, 3 killed

Kashmir Liberation Front to protest the arrest Saturday of Manzoorul Islam in Anantnag, 55 kilometres southeast of Srinagar.

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## Top drug lord surrenders in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — The no. 2 man in the Medellin cocaine cartel has surrendered in exchange for the government's promise not to extradite him to the United States, where he is wanted on drug charges.

Jorge Luis Ochoa, 41, turned himself in Tuesday at Caldas, 16 kilometres south of Medellin, and was jailed in the Medellin suburb of Itagui, court officials said.

He could face up to 30 years in prison, but authorities have promised to be lenient with dealers who turn themselves in.

"This demonstrates that the policy of surrendering to the law offered by government to drug traffickers is having good results," said Rafael Pardo, presidential adviser on internal security.

Under the offer made by President Cesar Gaviria, smugglers who surrender and confess to at least one crime are assured they will not be extradited to the

United States. They are also promised leniency in exchange for cooperation.

Palbo Escobar Gaviria, 43, the top cartel leader, is still a fugitive. He and an estimated 300 other traffickers have surrendered since the government first offered its partial amnesty on Sept. 5.

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It was not clear whether the order referred to territorial militia in Slovenia and Croatia, or armed groups of ethnic Serbs in Croatia, or both.

The constitutional court has quashed the declaration of Slovenia's independence, Tanjug said, adding the court also "annulled the decision by Serbia's government" last October to slap 50 per cent duties on goods made in Slovenia and Croatia.

Slovenia's declaration of sovereignty was backed by an overwhelming majority of voters in a referendum last month. The republic's parliament has submitted more than 30 federal laws to republican legislation.

Slovenia retaliated by imposing its own taxes on cattle and meat, produced largely in Serbia.

army crackdown by isolating Belgrade politically and cutting off much-needed loans.

"I hope Yugoslavia remembers it is not the Soviet Union and that this could lead to a catastrophe in relations with the West," one said.

The constitutional court Monday annulled Slovenia's declaration of sovereignty and ordered Serbia to lift duties on goods made in rival republics, the Yugoslav News Agency, Tanjug, reported.

The court, comprising judges of all six Yugoslav republics, ruled unconstitutional Slovenia's declaration of last July and Serbia's decision to impose taxes on products from Slovenia and Croatia, Tanjug said.

The constitutional court is theoretically Yugoslavia's highest judicial body but lacks effective authority to impose decisions on the country's funding republics.

Ethnic, religious and political differences among the regions have prompted centre-right governments in Slovenia and Croatia to press for more independence, or even secession, from the federation.

Their plans for a looser Yugoslav confederation are opposed by Communist-ruled Serbia, which publicly advocates strong central rule and has effectively torpedoed the federal government's free-market reforms.

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